

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1912—VOL. IV., NO. 85

PRICE TWO CENTS

DIRECT PRIMARY BILL PUSHED FORWARD BY STATE HOUSE FRIENDS

Members of Both Parties in
Legislature Working for
Its Enactment Before the
Presidential Election

HOUSE MAY AMEND

Effort Likely to Be Made
There, It Is Said, to In-
clude the Delegates-at-
Large Also

Efforts to enact the presidential primary bill in time for it to become operative this year are being made at the State House today by Republican and Democratic friends of the measure.

The bill was passed to a third reading in the Senate on Tuesday without opposition after the Stearns amendment, allowing the voters to state their preference for candidates for the presidency had been adopted by a vote of 31 to 0. Senators Denny and Stowe were paired against the amendment.

It is the custom for bills having passed the third reading to go to the committee on bills in third reading which inspects the phraseology to see if they are in proper shape before enrolling them on parchment. An attempt was made to have the rules suspended to allow this bill to be enrolled without delay. There was objection and it was agreed that the bill is to be inspected by the committee today, then passed to engrossment in the Senate this afternoon and then sent to the House, where it is expected it will have its first reading also today.

The bill in its present form provides for the direct election by the people of two delegates to the national convention from each Congress district. The delegates at large are to be chosen as at present in state conventions.

At the caucuses at which the voters elect the district delegates they will also have an opportunity if the bill becomes a law to state their preference for candidates for the presidential and vice-presidential nominations.

An amendment offered by Senator Hutton providing that the delegates-at-large shall also be elected directly by the people was rejected on a tie vote, 13 to 13. It is reported that several members of the House are in favor of direct election of the delegates-at-large and that a motion may be offered there also with a view of amending the bill.

J. J. CORBETT SLATED AS SUCCESSOR OF THOMAS M. BABSON

Joseph J. Corbett, assistant corporation counsel, will be appointed on Monday by Mayor Fitzgerald as Thomas M. Babson's successor, according to a report going the rounds at city hall today.

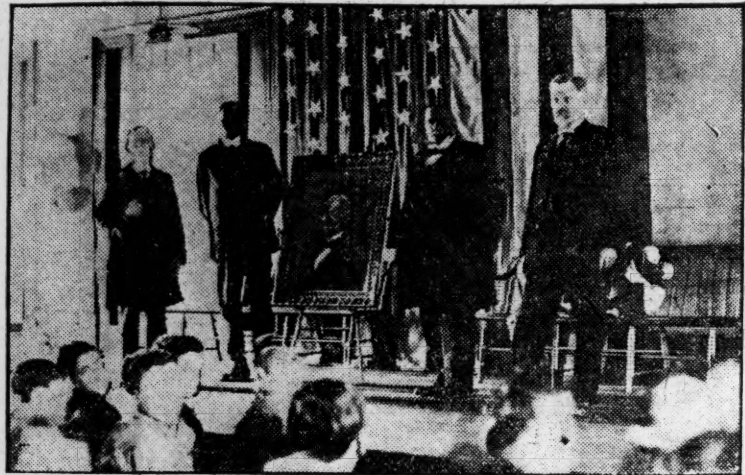
In the meantime James R. Murphy of the board of appeals will act as corporation counsel, Mayor Fitzgerald having telegraphed Acting Mayor Attridge from Palm Beach, Fla., to name him.

The acting mayor and the Donovan-Kelher forces had picked Charles H. Slattery, city treasurer, to hold the place temporarily at least, and the latter telegraphed the mayor of his intention.

Mayor Fitzgerald, however, in a telegram received today, forbade the naming of Mr. Slattery and ordered the appointment of Mr. Murphy.

Mayor Fitzgerald will leave Palm Beach on Friday and is expected to reach here on Sunday. Monday, it is reported, he will appoint Mr. Corbett who will step from a \$5000 to a \$9000 position if the appointment is approved by the civil service commission.

WENDELL PHILLIPS PORTRAIT UNVEILED WITH CEREMONIES



Oil painting of noted abolitionist and those who participated in the unveiling. Left to right, Darius Cobb, Cloyd L. Boykin, Thomas P. Taylor and Elias Marston

Incidents relative to the abolition experiences of Wendell Phillips, orator and anti-slavery defender, were told and praise for the artist's work was expressed at the unveiling exercises attending the presentation of a life-size oil portrait of Phillips to the Wendell Phillips school by friends of the school and of Phillips, late Tuesday.

The work was done by Cloyd Boykin in the studio of Darius Cobb. Mr. Cobb said that it was the only portrait of Phillips he had ever seen which represented the great defender of human rights just as he was.

Frank Garrison, son of William Lloyd Garrison, said that the portrait showed something which other artists had failed to express: Wendell Phillips' smile.

Thomas P. Taylor, one of the men who saved Wendell Phillips from a mob in old Smith court, told of his experiences on that day.

Elias Marston, principal, accepted the portrait on behalf of the school.

FOREIGN GARRISON IN TIENTSIN REINFORCED AND PEKING CALMER

WASHINGTON—Minister Calhoun has cabled to Manila for 700 additional troops to guard the legation in Peking from the mutineers, according to a despatch received by the war department today. The action was taken after a conference between foreign representatives in Peking, all of whom decided to ask their governments for reinforcements immediately.

NEW YORK—A New York Herald despatch from Tientsin says that 1300 Japanese troops are on the way there to reinforce the international garrison. Two United States gunboats will go to Taku, at the mouth of the Pei-ho river, 30 miles from Tientsin.

Arrangements are proceeding for the removal of the entire governmental machinery from Nanking to Peking.

Peking is quiet, though there is strong unrest among the soldiery. Foreign troops daily march through the streets.

Cheng Ting-fu, 160 miles southwest of Peking, has been pillaged, but as in other centers no attack is made on foreigners.

Pao-tung-fu is quiet, with foreigners safe.

Serious unrest continues in South China in the provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, where there are large numbers of discharged soldiers. The hills along the shores of the West river have been fortified as a protection against the bands.

PEKING—The Rev. F. Day, a missionary of the Church of England, was slain by Chinese mutineers at Chin Gho today, according to word just received here.

The Rev. Day was accompanied by F. S. Hughes, another missionary, who, according to last reports was barricaded in the town hall at Chin Chow. A detachment of 10 British soldiers was sent to Chin Chow today in an effort to rescue Mr. Hughes.

Meanwhile the entire strength of the London police is being used to control the suffragists. A cordon is maintained about all of the public buildings.

Miss Alice Morgan Wright, sentenced to two months' hard labor, graduated from Smith College as a member of the class of 1904 and is a sculptor.

The suffragists will be called on scrub the floors of the prison, clean the windows, wash and iron the clothing used in the prison, and to make sacks.

MR. WICKERSHAM
SUMMONS FRENCH
OVER UNITED SHOE

WASHINGTON—Attorney General Wickersham today instructed Asa P. French, United States district attorney at Boston, to proceed to Washington for conferences relative to appealing from Judge Putnam's decision rejecting various counts in the indictments against the United Shoe Machinery Company's officers.

MANY OBSTACLES PUT IN GRAND TRUNK'S WAY MR. FITZHUGH INSISTS

Only Able to File Record of
Surveys for Entrance Into
Boston After Nearly Two
Years' Work, He Says

CALLS PRICES HIGH

Earl H. Fitzhugh, president of the Southern New England Railroad Corporation, a subsidiary of the Grand Trunk, continuing his remarks before the committee on railroads of the Legislature today on the company's petition for a route to enter Boston, said that it made its first petition to the railroad commissioners of Massachusetts in May, 1910, and that although due diligence was exercised in making its surveys for a route it was only two or three weeks ago that it was able to file a record on the subject.

Although the company has made some purchases through a trustee for a right of way, he said, it has been obliged, owing to the activity of some of its competitors and others, to pay an excessive price for land. In Southbridge, for instance, the trustee was forced to pay two and possibly three times the value of the property.

In Providence, R. I., the company, Mr. Fitzhugh said, has been more fortunate being enabled through its charter from that state to lay out even its tunnels without driving a stake. The company is now settling damages of its right-of-way there, he said, without any one being aggrieved and on what seemed to the company to be reasonable terms. If the route asked for in eastern Massachusetts is granted the road surely will be built, Mr. Fitzhugh told the committee.

At this point Representative James F. Cavanaugh asked several questions in reply to which Mr. Fitzhugh said that he would be pleased to file a copy of the Rhode Island charter with the committee; that while the company's engineer had decided what territory was feasible for a route to Boston, he could not base upon such information as had so far been obtained any estimate of the cost of the line to Boston; that out of 45,000,000 bushels of wheat shipped from the Canadian Northwest last fall approximately 20,000,000 bushels went through Canadian ports, 21,000,000 through American ports and from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 bushels came into the United States through Port Huron; that although the routing of grain depended largely on the purchaser, he believed a large quantity would come through Boston if the road were built.

Answering further question of Representative Cavanaugh, Mr. Fitzhugh said that it was the company's purpose to maintain the present differentials, although the question of rates rested largely with the interstate commerce commission.

Mr. Cavanaugh asked if the Grand Trunk was represented at the hearing, to which Mr. Fitzhugh replied that it was represented through the Southern New England. Mr. Cavanaugh then asked if the Grand Trunk binds itself on any obligation entered into by the Southern New England. Mr. Fitzhugh replied that the Southern New England is controlled by the Grand Trunk and will carry out any obligation it undertakes.

Pressed further on this point by Mr. Cavanaugh Mr. Fitzhugh said that the Grand Trunk has a responsibility for obligations of the Southern New England through stock ownership and its backing of their bonds. He knew of no other obligation unless it were especially entered into.

He said the Southern New England was ready to electrify its Boston lines under the same provisions which would apply to other roads. He could not say that his company would pay the same wages as other Massachusetts roads but efficiency would require that a like standard of wages be paid.

Replying to a question of Representative Roger Wolcott, Mr. Fitzhugh said that the capitalization of the Southern New England was \$1,856,000.

John J. Attridge, acting mayor, appearing, he said, as a citizen, favored admitting the road.

FALLS OF NITH IN 12 DAYS LATE

Twelve days overdue from Calcutta, the British steamer Falls of Nith, Captain McKenzie, reached here this afternoon.

GOV. FOSS TRANSMITS BILL TO MERGE
ALL OF STATE UTILITY COMMISSIONS

Urging better regulation of all public utilities Governor Foss sent a special message to the Legislature today, accompanied by a bill providing for the consolidation of the several state commissions into one centralized commission with "power to order the reduction of particular rates, to subject the facilities provided by the companies to the general jurisdiction." Here is the message:

I feel very strongly that the General Court can perform no more important work this session for the people of this

commonwealth than to provide for more efficient regulation of all of our public utilities. It is recognized by almost everybody today that we must have effective regulation of the public utilities by sufficient law vigorously enforced by a powerful commission.

The people throughout the country without regard to party are fighting for better control of the public services with full appreciation of its over-shadowing importance. The whole country is aroused to the necessity of having stricter regulation of those corporations which are affected with a public inter-

SOUTH POLE IS REACHED BY BRITISH EXPEDITION, SAY LONDON REPORTS

COAL STRIKE SHUTS SIXTEEN IRON WORKS IN UNITED KINGDOM

(Special cable to the Monitor)

LONDON—There is no change in the position with regard to the coal strike. Every day is, of course, adding to the volume of unemployment and 33 tinplate works and 16 iron works were closed in South Wales alone yesterday.

The number of compulsorily unemployed has risen probably to 500,000 by the present time and must of course continue to rise steadily in the coal field districts. The sympathies of those who have been forced out of work are with the strikers, but in Lancashire the prospect of the closing of the mills has roused considerable resentment.

It is doubtful, however, if this played any part in the government defeat in the South Manchester election where a Liberal majority of 2452 was yesterday turned into a Unionist majority of 579. The defeat of Sir Arthur Haworth in the election necessitated by his accepting a seat in the government is undoubtedly a severe blow to the ministry and coming on top of previous defeats and especially immediately after the enormous decrease in the Liberal poll in the late Glasgow election, its effect is difficult to minimize.

Mr. Glazebrook, the Unionist, polled 7051 votes as against 6472 polled by Sir Arthur Haworth.

Premier in Conference With Miners Says Land Well Nigh Defenseless

(By the United Press)

LONDON—At the request of the premier the members of the miners' executive council conferred with Mr. Asquith in his office in Downing street this afternoon.

The premier again promised that he would force the minimum wage scale bill through Parliament if they would declare the strike off and order the men back to work. He appealed to them on the grounds of patriotism and told them that the entire country is well-nigh defenseless because of the lack of fuel.

In addition he made it plain that he was certain that if the strike were declared off and the men went back to work they would gain everything they had demanded of the employers.

The men listened carefully to the premier and a general discussion of the points still at issue followed.

The premier will try to bring the men and the operators together again this afternoon or Thursday. He also showed the miners the completed draft of the minimum wage bill.

The situation is so acute that the members promised seriously to consider the latest promises of the government.

(Continued on page seven, column five)

OPERATORS REFUSE DEMANDS OF MINERS IN HARD COAL FIELD

NEW YORK—Anthracite coal miners' demands for higher wages, a shorter day and recognition of the union were refused Tuesday afternoon by 47 operators.

The operators after half a hour's consideration of the demands adjourned sine die after appointing a committee to acquaint the United Mine Workers of America with their decision on next Wednesday. One of the operators declared that the action of the employers would not prevent the committee from making a counter proposition to the miners.

The belief is growing among the operators, he said, that there will be no general strike of 180,000 men in the Pennsylvania fields affected by the decision.

Record of Attempts Made To Reach Coveted Goal In Far South of Globe

In 1841 Capt. James Clark Ross pushed south to South Victoria land and named Mt. Erebus.

In 1902 Captain Scott, starting from McMurdo sound, followed South Victoria land and made his unsuccessful attempt on pole.

In 1908 Sir Ernest Shackleton followed the Scott route and pushed far beyond it until stopped by a blizzard 111 miles from his goal.

Now Captain Scott, with 25 men, is said to have won the pole in competition with Roald Amundsen and his hardy Norwegians, while a third party, the representatives of Japan, also attempted to win first honor. An Australian expedition is exploring for practical purposes in the polar region, but is not a rival for the discovery honors.

STRIKERS' TESTIMONY FLATLY CONTRADICTED BY LAWRENCE CHIEF

WASHINGTON—Many Washington women attended the Lawrence strike hearing before the House rules committee today, while the Lawrence police officials, Commissioner of Safety C. F. Lynch and Chief J. J. Sullivan, told of their encounters with the strikers, and denied clubbing women and children.

Mrs. Taft, wife of the President, arrived early in the session, accompanied by her niece, Miss Anderson. The two forced their way through the crowd standing in the big committee room until they reached the dais. For a few moments they stood watching Mr. Lynch on the stand, until the wife of Representative Rainey of Illinois arose and gave Mrs. Taft a chair.

Mrs. Taft sat next to Victor Berger, the Socialist from Wisconsin. As the hearing progressed, the President's wife and the Socialist conversed earnestly, discussing the testimony.

Both were very attentive as Chief Sullivan, who was in charge of the police at the railroad station, when women and children were arrested after the children had been prevented from leaving Lawrence, described the scene. Chief Sullivan flatly contradicted the testimony of the Philadelphia committee and the strike leaders.

"No one was clubbed, or beaten, or abused," he said. "There was no violence. I was there to see that those women and children were treated properly. I was never 10 feet away from them and none of them were injured in any way."

He said he arrested the women and the children because the adults in the crowd refused to tell him whether or not they were the parents of the children and whether they were willing that they should leave Lawrence.

"The children were not thrown into an auto truck," he declared. "They were picked up by strong men and placed in the truck. The women made no resistance. They were willing to go. They wanted to be martyrs."

"You and your men made no effort to prevent them making martyrs of themselves, did you?" asked Representative Stanley.

"No, we were there for another purpose," responded Chief Sullivan.

C. F. Lynch, commissioner of public safety in Lawrence, declared that while he saw the women and children in the lockup he did not know just why they were there, except that they were being held until their cases could be disposed of. He said they were not arrested, but merely "detained."

"Just what do you mean by the term 'placed under arrest'?" demanded Representative Lenroot (Rep., Wis.).

Mr. Lynch admitted that he knew nothing about law. He explained that although he was in charge of the police he had no authority over the militia.

Capt. Robert Scott May
Have Won in Dash to Far
South Against Roald
Amundsen and Japanese

DETAIL IS LACKING

Geographical Society in Britain Admits Hearing of Victory by Rumor but Cannot Verify at All

(By the United Press)

LONDON—Reports are in circulation here that Captain Scott, heading the British south polar expedition, has found the pole, defeating the Norwegian and Japanese aspirants who started before him. At the Geographical Society it was said the report had been heard there, but that nothing was known of its authenticity.

Capt. Robert F. Scott, R. N., C. V. O., a distinguished officer in the British navy, sailed from London on the steamer Terra Nova, June 1, 1910, as commander of the British Antarctic expedition. He stopped at New Zealand and completed his fitting out there. His vessel was an old whaler that had been refitted and was adapted to the work. He led the expedition to the south pole in the Discovery in 1902 and 1904, when he managed to reach 82 degrees 17 minutes south, which stood until Sir Ernest Shackleton in 1908-9 lowered it by reaching a point 100 miles nearer the pole.

Sir Ernest Shackleton was a member of Captain Scott's original expedition. He managed to get within 111 miles of the mark when his supplies ran out and he had to retreat. He furnished Captain Scott with much of his data and has been very confident that his old leader would reach the pole.

The keenness of the rivalry for the south pole is shown by the list of those actually striving for the coveted goal. Captain Scott, trained in Antarctic work, and Roald Amundsen with his experienced followers, were expected to be close together in the race.

Lieutenant Shirase led the Japanese expedition, but little was known of it, with the exception that its first attempt to penetrate south was baffled by the conditions and by imperfect equipment.

A fourth expedition, under Lieutenant Filchner of the German navy, is believed to be pushing its way toward the pole but its whereabouts are unknown.

WOMEN STRIKERS HELD AFTER ARRESTS IN LAWRENCE STREETS

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Judge Mahoney, in the police court today found Louisa Barila and Gaetana Maltiglia, two women strike pickets who this morning attacked a girl on her way to the mills and resisted Assistant City Marshal Sheehan when he tried to arrest them, guilty of intimidation and held them in \$300 bail. They will be sentenced to-morrow.

Mr. Sheehan, accompanied by Sergeant McCarthy, was making the rounds of the mills in a buggy when a crowd of about 50 women strikers held up a girl operative outside the Farwell bleachery in South Lawrence. One of the two women arrested snatched the girl's lunch box and threw it into the canal. Mr. Sheehan went to her rescue, and arrested two of her assailants.

Twelve other cases against strikers were heard and eight found guilty on charges of assault, intimidation, disturbance, violation of city ordinance and fined sums varying from \$5 to \$15. Four of the cases were held over until witnesses are brought in.

Ten women and five men were arrested today as the result of disturbances near the mills when a number of operatives attempted to return to work. The charges are assault, intimidation and violation of the city ordinances.

About 5000 or 6000 pickets were in the mill districts and on Essex street. At several points the police were forced to charge the crowd to disperse it. At one time the crowds were so thickly packed near the Arlington mills, and operatives on their way to work so roughly handled, that a squad of militia went to the help of the bluecoats. Several of the men arrested had packages of red pepper in their pockets.

The strike committee convened shortly after noon today to discuss a letter received from George Ellis, chairman of the legislative conciliation committee, which states that, owing to a meeting in New York of the officials of the American Woolen Company, the conference between the strike committee and officials of that company will have to be put over until Thursday. The meeting will be held at 10 a. m. in room 249 at the State House.

(Continued on page twelve, column four)

To run a heavy pencil mark around the lower left-hand corner of the Monitor's first page explains to your friends that you are passing along the Monitor to promote clean journalism.

Send your "Want" ad to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

- State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.
The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run FREE
ONE WEEK
ON THE
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

PEACE TREATIES TO BE RATIFIED UNAMENDED

WASHINGTON—Before the Senate adjourns today it is expected that the general arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France will be ratified without amendment.

The target for the opponents of the treaties is clause three of article three. Some senators hold that this section delegates treaty-making powers of the Senate to a joint high commission. Around this clause ranges the running fire of amendments, ratification resolutions and the real fight upon the treaties themselves.

After four hours' debate on Tuesday Senator Lodge said that he expected a vote and that, while the vote on the committee amendment, proposing to strike out clause three from the treaties, probably would be close, he believed that the treaties, unamended, would be ratified with his resolution.

The speakers on Tuesday were Senators Brown of Nebraska and Williams of Mississippi, who favored the treaties, and Senator Heyburn of Idaho, who opposed them. Senator Smith of Michigan, in a colloquy with Senator Heyburn, asked whether the Platt amendment by which the United States undertakes a certain suzerainty over Cuba might also become a subject of international inquiry if ar-

article 3 were to left in the treaty as submitted.

"We have spent millions and millions of dollars," said Senator Smith, "that that island might be free, and having enjoined upon them certain conditions for the maintenance of their freedom we have elected to say that it shall not be within the power of that sovereign state to contract any obligations that would impair her sovereignty."

"If that question could not be inquired into by a tribunal such as we seek to superimpose upon us by article 3, I do not know of a controversy that can be taken before that tribunal. We are embarking upon a general scheme which begins nowhere and ends nowhere, and if we pass this treaty in the form in which it comes to us, there is not a senator in this body who can tell what questions we have resolved to arbitrate with Great Britain and France."

Senator Williams said he hoped to see an international court of arbitration to which all disputes among nations should be submitted. He said that none of the prerogatives of the Senate would be surrendered by referring disputes to the proposed joint high commission. Senators Bacon, Shively and Smith (Georgia), are expected to speak today.

MODERATION KEYNOTE OF M. KLOTZ'S SPEECH

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—Moderation was the keynote of M. Klotz's speech at the annual banquet given by the Association of the Economic and Financial Press. The minister for finance showed that the increased number of what are called "social laws," laws for the improvement of the condition of the working classes, would necessarily result in a rise of the wholesale and retail price of manufactured products. Although M. Klotz considers such laws necessary, he thinks it equally necessary to study international labor conditions before adopting measures of social reform that would jeopardize home industries.

The minister also touched upon the question of misrepresentation concerning investments. If certain claims are made in favor of investments, the persons making such claims should be obliged to state them over their signatures and thus be held personally responsible. The minister thought that if the government made such measures compulsory as certain other countries do, investors would be more effectively safeguarded.

He made an appeal along these lines to the financial press. He urged the writers to aid in the financial education of the people, to protect them from the results of ill-advised investments by

pointing out the advantages of legitimate enterprises.

On the other hand, M. Klotz sounded a note of warning against the fallacy entertained by a certain class that everything connected with business operations must necessarily be a little crooked. He said this belief tended to create suspicion and to vitiate the moral life of the people. He concluded that fortunately "uprightness and honor are found in all spheres of life and none has the monopoly of virtue."

CAMBRIDGE TO INCREASE PAY

Cambridge aldermen Tuesday night voted to increase the pay of members of the fire and police departments, including the call firemen, and assistant assessors. The order for increases in the police department goes to Mayor Barry for approval. That for increases in the fire department goes to common council.

The pay of police captains was made \$1500 per year; lieutenants \$1400, sergeants \$1300, patrolmen \$1200. The salary of chief of fire department was raised from \$2000 to \$2500; deputy chief from \$1500 to \$2000, captains \$1400, lieutenants \$1350, engineers \$1300, permanent members \$1200 after five years' service, call members \$300. The salaries of assistant assessors were raised to \$200.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON—"The Littlest Rebel." R. F. KEITH'S—Vaudeville. CASTLE SQUARE—"Private Secretary." COLONIAL—"The Rose Maid." HOLLIS—James K. Hackett. MAJESTIC—"The Chocolate Soldier." PARK—"The Country Boy." PLYMOUTH—"The Deep Purple." SHUBERT—"As a Man Thinks." THEATRE—"Man from Cooke."

BOSTON CONCERTS

FRIDAY—Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., eighth Symphony rehearsal, Miss Maud Powell, soloist. SATURDAY—Steinert hall, 3 p. m., Zoukner string quartet concert; Symphony hall, 8 p. m., eighth Symphony concert, Miss Maud Powell, soloist.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

WEDNESDAY—8 p. m., "L'Enfant Prodigue," followed by "Faust." FRIDAY—8 p. m., "Thais." SATURDAY, 2 p. m., production of Fran. chetti's "Germinal"; 8 p. m., "Faust."

NEW YORK

RELASCIO—David Warfield. CENTURY—"The Garden of Allah." COHAN—"The Little Millionaire." COLLIER—"Hunt Pulls the Strings." CRITERION—Ethel Barrymore. DALL'S—"The Fruit Wagon." ELIJAH—"Bird of Paradise." EMPIRE—Mrs. Fiske. FULTON—Elsie Ferguson. GAIETY—"Office 666." HARRY—"The Talker." HUDSON—Mme. Simone. KNICKERBOCKER—"Kismet." LYCEUM—"Preserving Mr. Panmore." NEW AMSTERDAM—"Oliver Twist." REPUBLIC—"The Woman." THIRTY-NINTH—"Butterfly on Wheel." WALLACK—"Dwain."

CHICAGO

CORT—"Kindling." GARRICK—"Little Women." GRAND—"Officer 666." LYRIC—"The Drama Players." OLYMPIC—"The Woman." OPERA HOUSE—"Lonesome Pine." PRINCESS—"Hunt Pulls the Strings." STUDEBAKER—"May Irwin."

HOUSES AND STREETS OF BOSTON THAT LIVE IN THE HISTORY OF THE CITY



This illustration is a view of Pearl street from Broad street, now Atlantic avenue, to Postoffice square. The view was taken prior to the great fire of 1872 which destroyed all the buildings shown here. This section was known as the leather district and after the fire the dealers moved to other locations. The first intersecting street was Purchase, formerly a part of Belcher lane, running from High to Summer street. On the top of the hill is High street, formerly Cow lane. Griffins lane extended from High street to the water and members of the tea party came down this to throw the tea overboard. Pearl street was formerly known as Hutchinson lane and street, Green lane, Palmer street and Pear street.

BIGNESS THE WORD FOR INDUSTRIES OF OHIO CITY NEAR 125TH BIRTHDAY

Products of Hamilton's Manufacturing Noted All Over the World for Their Quality.

GROWING AS CENTER

HAMILTON, O.—When one hears of Hamilton it is likely to at once picture big things—bigness of population, bigness of buildings, bigness of parks or many things, but bigness of industry and manufacturing reputation.

Hamilton is approaching her one hundred and twenty-fifth birthday, which represents a long period as things are measured in the middle West, where there was no semblance of established government until 1787. Gen. Arthur St. Clair founded Ft. Hamilton in 1791 as the base of his disastrous movement against the Indians, and Gen. Anthony Wayne marched out from the same fort against the Miami to his great victory which threw open to settlement the country that now includes the great states of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin.

The old fort was the nucleus about which the city later grew, and thus Hamilton has a continuous history 12 years longer than that of the state of Ohio.

While all Hamiltonians take pride in their city's history and are working to a man for the bill now pending before the Congress to set aside the site of the old fort as a federal reservation, nobody hereabouts bases Hamilton's claim to interest or recognition on things that happened in the eighteenth century. Ask the first man you meet what distinguishes his town, and if he doesn't say it was a 47½ per cent growth in the last 10 years he will probably remark that it is the fact that Hamilton has the biggest paper mill in the world. Or he may say that Hamilton has the biggest machine tool works in the world. A third is likely to call your attention to the fact that it is the largest safe industry on earth, producing 80 per cent of the world's supply of safes, that makes Hamilton famous. Still others may tell you about the biggest Corliss engine plant in the world or the biggest computing scale plant in the world. And all of these will be telling you the truth. In fact they will be telling only part of the truth. They might add, without



Court house at Hamilton, O., city that has acquired wide celebrity as a manufacturing center

expecting the statement to be challenged, that Hamilton has the biggest aggregate manufacturing interest of any city of America in the 35,000 class, which class Hamilton confidently expects to have exchanged for the 50,000 class long before the census takers come around again in 1920. They might tell you that in the markets of every civilized land Hamilton is said to be the best known of the smaller American cities, for she has been sending her products even to the remote parts of the earth for nearly two generations, and everywhere Hamilton's products go they become notable for their quality. The 130 manufacturing industries of the city recognized by the census bureau turn out nearly 500 products of general use, and an illustration of their character may be found in the fact that the United States government has for nearly 20 years specified that all machine tools that it purchased should be of the standard of the Niles Tool Works Company. Nearly every bank and trust company of New York comes to Hamilton for its vaults, and one recently installed in the new home of a New York trust company cost nearly \$250,000 and carried a door weighing 40 tons, yet so perfectly hung that it could easily be closed with the pressure of a finger. There is something besides mere boastfulness in the two slogans used by the Hamilton Chamber of Commerce. All envelopes going out of Hamilton proclaim that "The best trade



THE RENTSCHLER BUILDING One of the up-to-date business structures in Hamilton, O.

mark is 'Made in Hamilton,' and on every letter head is the phrase 'Known in the world's markets.'

Of course there is a reason for this enormous development and the steady inflow of new industries. In the middle of the last century, when steam power was expensive and hydro-electric power unknown, Lewis D. Campbell, once speaker of the national House of Repre-

sentatives, constructed an hydraulic power plant that was a great attraction to the manufacturers of those days. The cheap power brought a number of concerns to the town and these concerns, for the most part, prospered. As a consequence they developed among the steady and competent Germans who had settled here in large numbers the best and most reliable skilled labor of the middle West. This advantage the city never has forfeited and today the skilled labor of Hamilton is known wherever machinery is made or used.

Natural Advantages

The location of the city contributed great natural advantages as the middle West developed into the great producing and buying section of the country. All the markets were at the door of the Hamilton manufacturer. Within a night's ride are Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Chattanooga, Louisville, Nashville and St. Louis. The coal of West Virginia and Ohio is near at hand. The iron of Pennsylvania, Alabama and the Superior region is economically delivered. The lumber of the South is easily accessible. With the possible exception of one district in Massachusetts, Hamilton and the Great Miami valley stand in the forefront of the American paper industry. The entire district is underlaid with an inexhaustible supply of clean water suitable for paper making, and the consequence is that within a radius of 20 miles of this city so many mills have developed that buyers in any line of paper can supply their wants. The Miami Valley Paper Manufacturers Association proudly asserts that its line is the most complete in the world.

Highly Developed Region The Hamiltonian finds himself blessed with every urban comfort. Thirty miles of clean, well-paved streets and hundreds of miles of beautiful, well-kept roads make driving a real pleasure. Pure water, abundant and cheap electric current, both natural and artificial gas at the low rate of 30 cents per 1000 feet; these are but a few of the conveniences offered the ho seholder.

Twelve miles away at Oxford is Miami University, founded in 1809, and since conducted by the state of Ohio. There, too, are the state normal college, the Western College for Women and the Oxford College for Women. Twenty-five miles distant, in the opposite direction, is Cincinnati, reached in 36 minutes by two steam railroads and within an hour by two trolley car lines. A good place to live and a good place to do business is Hamilton.

THREE PERISH IN FIRE

QUINCY, Mass.—Charles McDonald, employed in North Weymouth, and John Kelly, a machinist at the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, were rescued from a fire in the boarding house conducted by Alexander Proverb at 681 Washington street, and Daniel Graham, Daniel F. Leary and Donald McDonald, perished. The fire, which is said to have been caused by the overturning of a kerosene lamp, resulted in a loss of \$3500.

CHELSEA ELKS NAME OFFICERS

Annual election of the Chelsea Lodge of Elks was held at the Elks home in that city Tuesday night. George Benister was elected exalted ruler and the other officers are: Secretary, Joseph Medows; leading knight, George Howell; loyal knight, Thomas Healey; lecturing knight, Daniel U. Sullivan.

HARDWOOD FLOORS

Renovating and refinishing Metal Weather Strips

R. T. Adams & Co
24 BROMFIELD ST., BOSTON



NEW COTTONS Just arrived from England. Soft and Silky. Exquisite in Coloring. Davis East India House 313 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON

LIBRARIES W. B. Clarke Co. Purchased 26 & 28 Tremont St.

STUDENTS PLAN FOR CIVIC DUTY

At a conference last night in Phillips Brooks house at Harvard plans were discussed for better cooperation between the students and the social and philanthropic organizations in Boston and Cambridge. It was proposed that the freshmen should give their time to such institutions as settlements, and the more mature students should serve in the juvenile courts, associated charities and similar institutions.

The point was emphasized that university men should carry away with them upon graduation not only the student habit but also the public service habit.

KERMIT ROOSEVELT FIRE FIGHTER

Kermit Roosevelt and Nelson Morris, the beef packer's son, led the "Gold Coast" fire brigade at Harvard Tuesday afternoon in aiding to extinguish a blaze in the roof of a three-story wooden building at 45 Dunster street, occupied by Thomas J. Griffin and known as the Epicure Eating Club. The blaze was caused by children and matches.

SCHMITZ ACQUITTED OF BRIBERY

SAN FRANCISCO—Eugene Schmitz, former mayor, was acquitted in Judge Lawlor's court Tuesday of the charge of having bribed former Supervisor Wilson in a case growing out of the San Francisco graft prosecutions. Judge Lawlor told the jury sufficient evidence to convict had not been offered.

REENFORCED CONCRETE SUBJECT

C. J. Hogue '38 will speak on "Reinforced Concrete" at a social Friday evening of the Architectural Engineering Society of the Institute of Technology.

CAPSHEAF The Safety Pin Without a Coil



Asahel Wheeler Co.

the nearest PAINT DEALERS to SOUTH STATION and ROWE'S WHARF Wholesale and Retail 58 HIGH ST., BOSTON

Are You to Travel?

The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about winter resorts, write us whether you wish sea or inland locations at home or abroad, and price you wish to pay. We will be glad to make reservations for you for dates desired.

Business Announcements Designed in Our Eng. and Printing Depts. will increase your business. 37 Franklin St. Ward's

MEXICAN BUSINESS MEN BEHIND MADERO SAYS ENRIQUE CREEL

MEXICO CITY.—Enrique C. Creel, minister of foreign relations in the Diaz administration, and for many years prominent in the financial and political life of Mexico, said in an interview today that all the better elements of Mexico are giving Madero their moral support and that he was the choice of the people, elected by a legal vote under a government lawfully constituted.

Mr. Creel declared that the finances of Mexico were sound, the resources of the country great and that there was no reason why, with peace, it should not enjoy great prosperity. He insisted that the rebels represent no political party or principle.

He said, furthermore, that the business men in Mexico want Madero to succeed, because, with him overthrown, they foresee nothing but anarchy. In behalf of Madero, he stated that the latter has not had a fair chance to show what he can do, as he has been in office only a few months, which is an insufficient period in which to carry out the plans for improving the condition of the people, which were a part of his platform during the revolution that he led a year ago.

DIRIGIBLE BALLOONS ARE USED IN TRIPOLI IN WATCHING ENEMY

(By the United Press)

TRIPOLI.—For the first time in history a big dirigible balloon was used today for scouting purposes by the Italian army. The great craft floated far out over the desert and the aviators were able to get a good view of the Arabs' position. When the dirigible left camp the warships in the harbor fired a salute. Afterward a second dirigible was sent into the air and the two, working in unison, sailed over the enemy's camp at Zanzur, dropping bombs.

The Turkish government has notified the powers that the Dardanelles will henceforth be closed at night time to all navigation.

WASHINGTON.—According to cable reports received at the Italian embassy Italian troops were attacked on Sunday near "t. Lombardia, but repelled every advance of the enemy, dislodging it with bayonet charges from all its positions. The Italians lost 150 men, while the Turkish loss is reported great.

SUMMER CAMP TRACT GRANTED BOY SCOUTS IN BLUE HILLS DEVISE

Permission to use part of the Blue Hills reservation for a summer camp has been granted to the boy scouts by the Metropolitan park commission on request of the Greater Boston Council of Boy Scouts of America. The tract is a part of the Pierce devise, northwest of Ponkapoag pond, the site and area of the encampment to be approved by the superintendent of the reservation.

The grant includes permission to light fires for cooking purposes at such times, at such places and in such manner as may be approved by the superintendent.

One of the aims of the Greater Boston council in obtaining the use of the reservation is to train the boys in the use and conservation of park lands. This is one of the principles of the organization.

TECH STUDENTS NAMED FOR PLAY

Students who will take the parts in "Castles in Spain," the Tech show this year, are: F. H. Smith of Boston, A. D. Hiller of Marion, J. Isaacs of Chicago, J. M. Hastings of Mt. Morris, N. Y., J. S. Selfridge of San Francisco, L. DeFlores of Short Hills, N. J., T. V. Seudder of Tomkinsville, N. Y., R. D. Salisbury of Chicago, G. B. Ott of Warren, Pa., D. P. Spencer of Albany, G. A. Swenson of Concord, N. H., K. C. Robinson of Roslindale, K. W. Faunce of West Roxbury, R. N. Doble of Quincy, E. B. Brown.

The performance will be produced in Boston in junior week, and also in Medford and Northampton. The chorus will be picked later.

SPECIAL COUNSEL IN WILL CASE

CONCORD, N. H.—Announcement was made in the supreme court here Tuesday by Robert L. Manning of Manchester, special counsel for the state, that a petition would be filed in the Merrimack county superior court to have the residuary estate of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, escheated to the state of New Hampshire. This action, it was said, would be based on the statute limiting bequests to churches.

BOSTON PHILLIPS ANDOVER ALUMNI HOLDS REUNION

Phillips Andover Academy graduates to the number of more than 100 attended the annual reunion and dinner of the Boston Andover Alumni Association at Youngs hotel Tuesday evening.

Arthur B. Chapin '87, the retiring president, was toastmaster and the speakers were President Stearns, Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College; Lieut.-Gov. Robert Luce and Prof.

William B. Munro of Harvard University.

Desmond Fitzgerald '63 was elected president of the alumni association and other officers chosen were: Dr. William A. Mowry '54, William B. Stevens '61, Arthur B. Chapin '87, Edward C. Smith '71, William H. Moody '72, Frederick W. Tilton, William P. Sheffield '73, William P. Fiske '73, Nathaniel Stevens '75, Arthur D. Coffin '89 and Charles H. Wilson '93, vice-presidents; Arthur Drinkwater '96, secretary; F. Abbot Goodhue, treasurer; Hollis R. Bailey '73, Dr. Arthur C. Jelly '78, Marcus Morton '79, Dr. Fred B. Lund '84, the Rev. James R. la

Ropes '85, Elias B. Bishop '89, Henry W. Beal '93, Raymond M. Crosby '93, Fred-eric B. Greenhalge '94, Stephen E. Young '94, Joseph W. Lund '86, Philip W. Thompson '98, Robert T. Fisher '06, Russell Stiles '08, Joseph Seabury '00 and Brewer Eddy '94, executive committee.

J. G. TAFT PASSES AWAY
HARTFORD, Conn.—Josephus Guild Taft, for 23 years cashier of the old Shawmut National Bank of Boston, now the National Shawmut Bank, passed away here yesterday at the home of his son, Dr. Charles E. Taft. Mr. Taft was a native of Dedham, Mass.

BOSTON CREDIT MEN TO LISTEN TO BUSINESS TALKS

"Problems of the Business Man" and "Trade Conditions in Central America" will be subjects of addresses before the members of the Boston Credit Men's Association at their March dinner at Youngs hotel next Tuesday evening. George C. Morton, president of the association, will introduce the speakers.

Thomas B. Fitzpatrick of Boston will talk on "The Relation of the Business

Man to the Business Boy." Harold Remington, a member of the New York bar, will tell the members about "The Business Man's Work in Bankruptcy Matters, and How to Go About It." Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works of Boston, and formerly in charge of the central division on the Panama canal work, will talk of Central America's trade.

The entertainment committee is as follows: Chairman, Frank C. Swan; Walter C. Millings, O. T. Erickson, L. N. Hyland and Pierce Powers.

An exhibition of a model credit department, consisting of 89 different of-

fice forms, which attracted much attention at the New Orleans convention of credit men, is shown at the headquarters, 77 Summer street.

AMENDMENT INDORSED
Norman H. White of Brookline, the Rev. William H. Van Allen of Boston, pastor of the Church of the Advent, and the Rev. Henry S. Nash of Cambridge were among those who spoke before the legislative committee on constitutional amendments today in favor of a resolve to amend the state constitution so as to prohibit legislation appropriating public funds for the support of sectarian institutions.

Easter Sunday, April 7th—the FIRST Sunday in the Month Hence an EARLY Season—and the Busiest March in Our History

Throughout this great store there is evidence of our early preparation for a Banner Spring Business. Hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of New Importations are already here and Beautiful Novel Merchandise is to be seen on every hand. Especially is this true in the sections devoted to

New Spring Ideas in Women's Wear

Best Foreign and Domestic Ideas in Women's New Hosiery

Main Store—Third Floor

Among other notable ideas we show the very latest in

English Silk
Lisle Thread
French Silk

FRENCH SILK HOSE—Plain, or with fancy figures, in pretty embroidered, or lace patterns. Price, a pair.....2.50 to 125.00

Silk Embroidered American Silk

¶ We offer here the very finest the world affords in women's serviceable and pretty hosiery—giving fullest service—satisfaction because selected by us specially from leading manufacturers here and abroad; and most attractive because the daintiest and most exclusive Parisian designs are offered in a wonderful variety not found elsewhere.

Boston's Chief Showing for Spring of New Corsets

Main Store—Fourth Floor

The new Style-ideas of the best designers are embodied in our

Fleur-de-Lis
Florita

AVON 1912 MODEL—Of good quality batiste, well made, with fashionable bust and skirt; fully guaranteed. Price.....98c

La Premiere
Avon

¶ The foremost authorities in this country and abroad design our corsets, which have attained a standing among particular women approached by no other store. Through our exclusive models and imported features the varying demands of dress are given their truest expression in faultless style and fit.

A Most Attractive Easter Display of New Petticoats

Main Store—Fourth Floor

We offer a most complete and seasonable assortment in

Crepe de
Chine Chiffon
Taffeta.

MESSALINE PETTICOATS—Fresh, dainty styles in plain and changeable effects, form-fitting. Price.....2.95

Jersey Top
"Klofit"

¶ Incoming styles in petticoats are here given a most fascinating showing which appreciative women will find is positively the best in the city, and distinctive for all the purposes of good dress. Materials and styles are the most correct, and the genius of springtime has lent the prettiest colors, for those who would match dress or costume.

New England's Store Par Excellence of Women's NEW KNIT Underwear

Main Store—Fourth Floor

Our stock is distinguished for best lines in

Lisle Thread
Mercerized
Cotton

ITALIAN SILK VESTS—Either plain or embroidered in pretty self or colored figures. Price, each.....1.69 to 15.00

Linen
Italian
Silk

¶ The unequalled wearing qualities of our underwear constitute a record which it has taken years to build up, and which today is safeguarded more than ever before. Famous mills here and abroad give us of their very best—in high quality, beauty of finish and range of style. Moreover, the newest ideas, from time to time occurring, are always offered here first.

Quality and Economy Are Emphasized in Our Women's NEW COTTON Underwear

Main Store—Fourth Floor

Our patrons profit by many new things here, including

Batiste, Fancy
Trimmed
Gowns

NEW COMBINATIONS — Of batiste, in a great number of pretty, dainty styles. Price, each.....98c

Ripple Crepe
Gowns
Marquise
Gowns

¶ Hundreds of women await this opportunity eagerly when they may be sure that the largest and most varied assortment of fine quality underwear is ready for their inspection. The famous wearing qualities and shape-keeping properties of this underwear are well known as unequalled anywhere.

A Wonderful Spring Exhibition of New Knit Goods

Main Store—Fourth Floor

An important part of our display shows newest ideas in

Hand Made
Swiss Aus-
trian Vicuna

WOMEN'S WORSTED SWEATERS—Plain weave, pockets and pearl buttons, in white, cardinal and oxford. Price.....3.75

Imported
Scotch
Spencers

¶ Among the European peasantry our buyer personally selects every year for this house the most beautiful and exclusive articles for which these makers are justly famous. The very newest and best ideas from all over the world are nowhere given such representation as here, and prices are always the most moderate.

Owing to our unexcelled buying facilities here and abroad, and our ability to offer first the style ideas introduced abroad, this event is always the most important exhibition of its kind at this season

Jordan Marsh Company

New England's Greatest Store of Dependable Merchandise

Convenient grouping
of sections is a feature
given special attention in
this Great Store

Convenient grouping
of sections is a feature
given special attention in
this Great Store

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

FRENCH WOMEN OF LETTERS

M. Gaston Deschamps speaks on their successes

A LECTURE under the auspices of the British Federation of L'Alliance Française was recently delivered by M. Gaston Deschamps, literary critic of the Temps, says a London special to the Monitor. The chair was taken by Prof. A. V. Salmon, and the large audience included the French ambassador, the French consul-general and Sir Walter Phillimore. M. Deschamps, who chose for his subject "Femmes de Lettres de Paris," said that in recent years one of the most noteworthy things in the world of letters, especially in Paris, was the triumphant entry of woman into the literary field once occupied almost exclusively by man. The successes won by women in novel writing, in poetry, in history, on the lecture platform, and in the public press, had attracted universal attention. It was, indeed, at one time a question whether the French Academy should not be called on to admit both sexes instead of one only. It was highly interesting, said M. Deschamps, to inquire into the precise intellectual and moral tendencies revealed by this copious output of feminine activity, and it was with genuine regret that French critics were sometimes obliged to tell the truth, the

whole truth, to charming creatures who wanted to be treated as men.

They approached all styles, in prose and in verse; they triumphed in all domains with a light step and easy grace, they traversed the whole range of modern ideas, from the furious intellectualism of Nietzsche to the very distinguished sentimentalism of M. Bergson. They could employ the dictionary of the French language as if it were a keyboard of innumerable tones. They wished to gather flowers in every garden, to pluck the fruit of all the orchards of the earth, and sometimes they exacted, with our praises, the wondering tribute of our astonishment.

In the evening, a complimentary dinner was given to M. Deschamps by the members of the Alliance Française, in the course of which Prof. Salmon explained the work of the Federation, saying that besides the lectures given by distinguished men, it was hoped to found a French library in this country. The English, he said, had a great prejudice against French literature, and he wished to make it known that there were good, readable, French novels. For this reason, and because there were scarcely any means of consulting great French works on law and science over here, he had arranged to establish a French library in London.

WOMEN ARE GAINING AS BUYERS

Rivals of men in important commercial field

AN important change is going on in the army of buyers which is sent to New York twice a year by commercial houses all over the United States and which spends in the aggregate millions of dollars at the wholesale establishments here, says the Sun. More and more women are becoming conspicuous in it. At a big wholesale house, the manager, speaking offhand, was of the opinion that there are now in town twice as many women buyers from places outside of New York as at this time two years ago, and easily five times as many as there were 10 years or so ago.

"The change in the personnel of buyers in a score of years is great. Twenty years or so ago merchants from the larger towns and the smaller cities of the United States came themselves to New York to buy goods enough to stock up their stores for pretty nearly a year. Anything else they needed during the year they bought from samples.

"These were intelligent business men with whom it was a pleasure to deal. That was before the department store idea had struck any but the large cities. Later the department store made its appearance in nearly every big town and a couple of buyers were sent instead of the proprietor to sample the New York market. Then women as well as men got in line for promotion to the post of buyer.

"In some lines of goods peculiarly feminine the woman buyer is better than the man buyer, but in other lines and in transactions involving taking chances the man is far ahead. As a rule the man's ideas of proportion are better, he makes better forecasts.

"Good judgment, the ability to forecast what will be used, is even more necessary than good taste and a nice eye

for color. If a buyer always consulted his own taste in buying goods he could cause the loss of thousands of dollars for an employer in one year."

The proprietor of a retail store explains the woman buyer's success differently. She works harder, is willing to work harder than the average man buyer and pays more attention to details, he believes.

"There are women of remarkable intelligence and business sense entering this field now, which is the reason they are succeeding, and although a woman may start in at a lower salary than the average man does, this is a field where there are no set prices. Invariably a buyer may demand and get all he is worth, and how much he is worth is told by the profits of the departments for which he buys. There is no guessing about it.

"Many women who would like to take up the work, who are intelligent, have excellent judgment and show considerable business capacity are disqualified because they are not thoroughly acquainted with any one line of goods. In other words, they have not been brought up in a store and to handle goods.

"On the other hand there are young women who know everything there is to know about certain fabrics or garments but who lack poise, business sense and confidence absolutely essential to a buyer who would succeed. They are woefully deficient in initiative.

"If the woman buyer makes good during her first and her second season she has nothing more to fear. It is profits her employer is concerned with, not how or where she buys the goods. She is not interfered with and this is one of the charms of the work."

ON THE CHOICE OF FURNITURE

Most durable woods and most pleasing styles

IN MODERN furniture, by far the most extensively used wood is oak. Mahogany is next in popularity, and then walnut, birch, maple, ash and elm follow, respectively.

If cheap wood has been used in furniture, and the piece has a good deal of fancy work on it, then you may know that the price is controlled by the labor. If good wood of attractive figure has been used, there will usually be little carving or scrollwork, but the joining, finishing and matching of the grain and color of the wood will be skillfully done, says the Woman's Home Companion.

In buying dressers, sideboards, chiffoniers and all pieces containing drawers, remove the drawers, so you can examine the frame. Examine the drawers themselves; if the inside of the timber is different from the outside, it is veneered. Every drawer should run easily and smoothly, and pull in and out by the use of only one hand. The front piece and side piece of every well made drawer are dovetailed together. The drawer cleats should be well bradded and well glued.

In buying chairs, the work of a master craftsman can be recognized by turning the chair upside down. If the seat frame is strong, dove-tailed and glued, the side boards screwed to the seat frame, and the corner blocks screwed and glued, the construction will pass.

Ordinarily there are five kinds of legs used on furniture, square, round hand-turned, scroll, round machine-turned and the French leg. Square, scroll and French legs can be sawed out and dressed, even if the timber is slightly cross-grained, and when finished look perfectly sound, when perhaps they are not. The round leg cannot be cut from wood that is cross-grained or "dozy," so in the selection of a round leg you are quite sure to get good lumber. Of course, these points apply also to all pedestals, spiral ornaments, round arms and legs of all kinds of furniture.

The most durable as well as the most popular finish is the rubbed or dull finish.

This is secured by much hard rubbing, which leaves the wood smooth and not sensitive to mars. A wax finish is also satisfactory and looks well. Fumed finish, which is accomplished by putting the furniture in a kiln filled with burning straw, is more expensive and does not wear as well as the rubbed finish, though it is very effective in certain styles of furniture. A good rule to follow is never to buy a highly polished piece of furniture, except a piano or music cabinet, or some article which is not subject to hard usage.

Styles in furniture are much like styles in women's clothes, though fortunately they do not change quite so frequently. Some designs popular two centuries ago are selling splendidly at the present time. The sideboard, dining table, serving table and dining room chairs designed by Thomas Chippendale during the Georgian period have become a standard style for these pieces. The old English, the Jacobean or early French and the colonial are all foremost in sales and artistic value.

FOR STENCILING

A number of new materials will interest art workers as being admirably adapted to decorations in stenciling, embroidery and applique work, says the Ladies Home Journal. Best in quality among these is the Egyptian toil or mummy-cloth, which is a soft, heavy material very closely woven, with a dull lustrous finish. It comes 50 inches wide in the usual shades of red, brown, blue, green, cream, etc. It makes a graceful hanging and is also used for cushions and couch covers. Normandy cloth is less expensive. It is much rougher in texture and is on the order of the crashes and canvases so popular for work of this sort. The Cranington drapery cloth is also excellent. Its weave is rather loose and coarse, but the threads take the stencil color well, and it is especially good for darned-work embroidery.

BLOUSE OF LACE AND MESSALINE

Fashionable and very attractive



LACE ON FROCKS

Fillet lace of the handsomer sorts is much used upon the lingerie frocks in combination with hand embroidery; seems, indeed, to have superseded Irish lace upon the handsomest type of model, though one cannot tell what the later season may bring forth, says an exchange. Macramé lace has a definite vogue, and there are wonderfully beautiful French laces of cobwebby fineness and of daring coarseness.

SOAP THE HEM

In hemming table linen, it will be found easier if the folded hem is rubbed with a piece of castile, or any other hard, dry soap, says Suburban Life. Thus, the needle slips through the damask with greater ease. Also, if waxed thread, bought at the department stores, is used, it does away with the kinking and knotting of the ordinary thread.

The high crowns in millinery will be worn a great deal, at least early in the spring.—Newark News

THE blouse that can be made of two materials is an extremely fashionable one and this model is exceptionally attractive. The over, or surplice, portions are especially adapted to lace banding and materials of the kind, while they also can be made from plain material trimmed at the edges, consequently the model is unusually available.

In the illustration the blouse portion is made of double faced messaline and the darker side is used for the lower portions while the surplice portions are made of heavy lace banding.

If an evening gown is desired the blouse can be cut out to form a square neck and under sleeves can be used or omitted, as liked. The blouse is cut all in one piece, the sleeves making a part of it and each sleeve is finished with a wide hem and tucked. When under sleeves are used they are attached beneath the sleeve edges.

To make of two materials as illustrated it is necessary only to cut the upper portion of the blouse from one, the lower from another. The blouse can be adjusted to either high or natural waist line.

To make as illustrated the medium size will be required 1 1/4 yards of material 27 on 36, 3/4 yard 44 inches wide for the upper portion and sleeves, 7/8 yard 27 or 36, 1/2 yard 44 inches wide for the lower portion of the blouse and 2 1/4 yards of banding 8 inches wide for the surplice portions. For the under sleeves will be needed 5/8 yard 18 inches wide.

A pattern, No. 7323, in sizes for a 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure, can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

MAKES IT LIGHT

When using stale bread for puddings always soak it in a cold liquid, says the Minneapolis Tribune. Bread that has been soaked in cold milk or water is light and crumbly, whereas that soaked in hot liquids is heavy.

CORSAGE BOUQUET

Corsage bouquets of artificial flowers retain their popularity, says the Philadelphia Times. A bunch of Russian violets is to be had in counterpart of the real not only in scent and appearance, but at first even in touch.

BANJO CLOCKS at STOWELL'S



WILLIS MINIATURE
Banjo Clock
\$3.00

Fine quick-beat movement, runs eight days, height 16 3/4 inches, width 5 inches, porcelain dial 3 inches. Solid mahogany case, cast brass side ornaments, decorated glass panel. Price \$5.

A. Stowell & Co. Inc.
24 Winter St., Boston
Jewellers for 90 Years

Chickering Pianos

RECENT experiments in the direction of tone production made by us have resulted in the perfection of a notable Grand Piano, THE STYLE X (next size larger than the famous Quarter Grand). It is an instrument of rare and exquisite tone, in which quality and not quantity has been the first consideration. It is a new departure in modern piano building, and in inviting attention to it we do so with much pride in the success of our efforts. These instruments may be seen at our show rooms, Tremont and Northampton Sts., near Massachusetts Ave., Boston.

Chickering Pianos
Established in 1823



"Domes of Silence"

are little discs of hardened highly polished nickel steel. FURNITURE fitted with them will glide easily, silently and smoothly over carpets and floors. Easily applied to all kinds of furniture. 15c for set of 4. 5 sizes, at the same price. SEND TODAY.

No. 1..... 1/4 in. No. 2..... 3/8 in.
No. 3..... 1/2 in. No. 4..... 3/4 in.
No. 5..... 1 in.

Avoid Imitations.
See that the words "Domes of Silence" are stamped on the inside of each case.

HENRY W. PEABODY & CO.
17 State Street, NEW YORK.




Our "Everlasting Hair Wave"

retains the deep and fluffy wave of hair naturally curly. Time, nor water, cannot affect the

Unchanging Beauty
of its lustrous ripple.

Dispenses for all time with the curling appliance and hours of work. And yet it does not injure the hair. A strong written guarantee for at least a year is given with each wave.

Beautiful Booklet upon request.

A. Simonson 506 FIFTH AVE.
NEW YORK CITY
"FIFTY-TWO YEARS OF SUCCESS."

TRIED RECIPES

EGG PLUMS

DIP some hard-boiled eggs for two days in grape juice, to color them; then stick a twig of plum leaves in one end of each. By the use of artificial leaves, one may serve "egg plums" at any season of the year. Serve cold as an hors d'oeuvre.

EGGS BOLLERINO

Poach as for eggs a la creme, and make cream sauce likewise. Chop six or eight mushrooms and add to the cream sauce and place a small sausage, cooked and split in half, on the toast before placing the egg upon the round.

CONSUMME WITH POACHED EGG
Into a plate of boiling hot consommé or broth, drop one egg. When quite firm add a few croutons. Serve for luncheon. —Ladies Home Journal.

PANCAKES

When bread crumbs are used in cakes they are found to be lighter and make a pleasing variety from those made of all flour.

Mix together two well-beaten eggs, one half tablespoonful of melted butter, one quarter cupful of flour, one pint of sour milk, one cupful of stale bread crumbs, one half teaspoonful of salt and one half teaspoonful of soda. Soak the bread crumbs in sour milk half an hour, add soda, salt, melted butter, flour, and eggs well beaten. Fry on a hot greased griddle. Serve immediately after taking from the pan with maple syrup, or butter and sugar.

SOUP GARNISHES

Dry bread is especially fine for soup garnishes and may be served in a variety of forms.

KING'S PUDDING

Steamed puddings may be made entirely of bread crumbs if mixed to the proper consistency. This pudding is most satisfactory. If it should seem too thin add a small amount of flour.

Two cupfuls of bread crumbs, one half cupful of suet or butter (melted), one half cupful of molasses, one egg, one cupful of milk, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one quarter teaspoonful of salt, one half teaspoonful of soda, one cupful raisins and one half teaspoonful of cloves.

Soak bread crumbs one half hour, then mix as for other steamed puddings. Steam three hours.—Delineator.

LOVELY LINEN

Quite the newest conceit in decorative table linens and sets of doilies is an embroidered design in the pattern and coloring of the china with which it is to be used. The fabric is a heavy linen in canvas weave, and the embroidery is done with mercerized cotton, says the New York Tribune.

The idea comes from Germany, and the work is known as Weimar embroidery. One combination consists of a china tea set of graceful shape, with a decoration of radial lines and circles at the outer end in tiny delft blue dots. Applied to round tablecloths, center pieces and doilies, the design is embroidered in dots about the size of a pea, producing one of the most effective decorations imaginable for a comparatively small outlay. The enlarged design on the linens allows for a conventional motif in the circles, and each piece has a border of cluny lace.

For a breakfast room, for afternoon tea or for the country house in summer, no more artistic or novel furnishings for the table have been introduced.—Indianapolis News.

TINTING ROOMS

A woman who has the leisure can tint a wall at very little expense. The brush—an ordinary whitewash brush of good quality—costs about \$1. A tin pail is needed for mixing the tint, and the mixing itself is not at all difficult, says the Philadelphia Times. Preparations of various kinds come in a large range of colors; the powder needs only to be mixed with water to the right consistency.

The preparation can often be put on satisfactorily over a wallpaper if it is not torn or badly defaced. Of course, a little practice enables one to do the tinting more evenly, but even a novice who is careful has no cause to be ashamed of her efforts.

James McCreery & Co.
23rd Street 34th Street

"McCreery" Silk Sale

Superior quality Dress Satin. Complete assortment of newest colors, also White or Black. 30 inches wide. 65c per yard value 1.00

Printed Foulard Silks. The newest designs and colors. 55c per yard value 85c

All Silk Natural Pongee. 27 inches wide. 65c per yard value 1.00

Black Rough Shantung Pongee, yarn dyed. 36 inches wide. 95c per yard value 1.50

White Washable Japanese Habutai. 27 and 36 inches wide. 95c per yard value 1.50

Bridal Satin in White, Cream, Silver Grey or Black. 1.35 per yard value 2.50

Satin Crepe Meteor, double width. Choice assortment of colors, also White or Black. 1.45 per yard value 2.00

Double width, all Silk Marquisette and Chiffon Voile in White, Cream or Black. 75c per yard value 1.50

New Stripe Washable Dress Silks. 32 inches wide. 75c per yard value 1.25

Black Dress Satin, Taffeta and Messaline. 35 inches wide. 85c per yard value 1.25

23rd Street New York 34th Street

Pneu Form The Pneumatic Dress Form



It's You when inflated inside your fitted waist lining. Being a pneumatic form, it reproduces with looking-glass fidelity your exact form with all its perfections or imperfections. The standard rod can be easily regulated to any desired height for the draping of skirts or entire gowns.

Pneu Form takes your place at wearisome fittings at home or at your dressmaker's. Any woman who has her gowns made, or who makes her own dresses, will find the Pneu Form a happy relief from the vexing task of standing hour after hour for fittings.

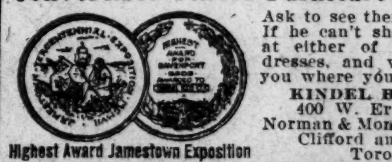
Call at Our Parlors and See a Practical Demonstration or Write for Fashion Book 2-1 "What to Wear and How to Make It."

The Pneumatic Form Co.
657 Fifth Avenue, Near 46th Street - NEW YORK

This little box base holds all

Cut your Rent 33 per cent
You can make Five Rooms do the Work of Seven with

The Kinzel Kind Convertible Parlor Furniture



Ask to see them at your dealer's. If he can't show them, write us at either of the following addresses, and we will gladly tell you where you can see them: KINDEL BED COMPANY, 400 W. Erie St., Chicago, Norman & Monitor Sts., Bklyn., N.Y., Clifford and Walnut Sts., Toronto, Can.

Opens with easy, simple motion. No trouble, no inconvenience.

The Monitor Is the Paper for the Home

SOME OF THE DETAILS AND PECULIARITIES OF FOREIGN AUTOS

Some of the Chief Points Are Brought Out by Member of the Society of Automobile Engineers

The majority of American engineers, says W. S. Wall in an address before the Society of Automobile Engineers, are familiar with the general design of foreign cars. There are a few minor details, however, which are not only interesting, but worthy of discussion.

One of the most noticeable features is the broad nosed admission cams. In fact, in several instances the foreign manufacturers are using identically shaped cams for both intake and exhaust and allowing the period of opening to be the same. In a few exceptional cases this is done by the closing of the exhaust late and the opening of the admission early, so that they overlap, which is a poor thing in making an easy starting engine. In most instances a greater lag is given to the admission valve, not closing in some cases until 55 degrees to 60 degrees past center. Of course, most of their engines being small and running at high speed, this works out very well, and is also beneficial, as is well known, for motors in racing cars. But for large motors which run at comparatively slow speeds it evidently is not good practice. Most of the cams noticed had straight, though not tangential, sides, while a few were under-cut, or laid out with a constant accelerating curve. Ease in grinding is very much in favor of the straight sided cam, especially so when such methods of grinding are used, as is the case with one large concern which makes use of a surface grinder and turns the camshaft back and forth by hand, not grinding the nose at all.

A number of engines have valve lifter levers between the cams and the tappets. These were used to quite an extent on American cars several years ago, but in most instances have been abandoned. There may be a revival of this practice, however, as great claims are made for it, as to advantage in producing quietly operating poppet valves.

The use of rather narrow piston rings is very noticeable, especially on the continent. While narrow piston rings are without question an excellent thing as far as holding compression is concerned, as the ring conforms to the slight inequalities of the cylinder, at the same time it is a very questionable proposition as far as durability is concerned.

The water-jacketing of the intake pipe occurs on a number of foreign cars. This is generally accomplished by making a double pipe of copper and necessarily increases the expense, but is without doubt a good thing.

Several manufacturers are using on their engines a combination strainer and cooler for the lubricating oil. Most engines have strainers for the lubricating system, but the idea of cooling the oil as it is continually circulating in the crankcase is something which has received very little attention on this side. One company in particular has a very simple device consisting of a ribbed sheet metal retainer made in the form of a radiator, which no doubt lowers the temperature of the circulating oil a number of degrees.

In the use of the silent chain for driving camshafts, which is very extensive, no good way seems to have been devised to take up the slack due to elongation. The chain manufacturers claim that the chain readjusts its pitch centers to a slight extent, taking up the wear by riding higher on the gear teeth. This is not sufficient, however, to be of much practical value. Some are using an eccentric around the bearing of the magneto gear, taking up the stretch of the chain by this means. Of course, this necessitates either the moving of the magneto every time this is adjusted, or else allowing the magneto to get out of line with the driving shaft, which is hardly permissible. Others use an idler gear to take up the elongation. A non-adjustable arrangement is practically out of the question when the necessary accuracy which is required for the chain is considered.

A word might be said in regard to motor starters, which seem to be extremely scarce. With the exception of two manufacturers using compressed air starters, one of them returning the compressed air from the tank to the cylinders, and the other using a small motor for turning the engine and a mechanical starter on one make of car, there seem to be no forms used.

A noticeable thing is the elimination to a great extent of the distance rods running from the rear axle to frame; most cars driving through the springs with the assistance of a torque member, or when this is not the case through a center torsion tube surrounding the driving shaft and fastened to a well-braced cross member in frame back of transmission.

There are a great many details of cars made abroad which could be mentioned, some of them useful and others of questionable value; among them such things as: oil filler cast on back end of rear axle; the use of herring-bone or double spiral main gears in transmission; brake adjuster on transmission brake made so that the adjusting rod goes through side of frame; fan belt tighteners; a cheap brake equalizer, consisting of cable running over a pulley on brake pedal; different forms of couplings for magneto; the idea of attaching speedometers to the driving shaft instead of to the wheels; and a coiled spring covered with wire netting for use in filling the trimming on arm rests and where rolls are used in the upholstery.

RAMBLER COMPANY GIVES TEN THOUSAND-MILE GUARANTEE

Secretary G. M. Berry of the T. B. Jeffery Company Issues Statement That Will Be of Great Interest to Automobilists

The announcement on Tuesday afternoon by the T. B. Jeffery Company of a 10,000 mile factory guarantee on every Rambler car was easily the most talked-of incident of the day among the trade at the show and is sure to be regarded by the public as the longest step that has been taken in recent years toward providing for the public the most adequate assurance of efficient service.

This guarantee is part of the plan of the Rambler people for giving to the public the benefit of their extensive factory facilities and branch service aid, now being exemplified in the erection of the new four-story service building on Commonwealth avenue.

G. M. Berry, secretary of the company, made the announcement. "To give you an idea of what this guarantee means," said Mr. Berry, "think of how far you could drive your car before you exhausted such a guarantee. Step into your car in Boston. Drive straight

across the country to Chicago. Take your bearings and turn west across the great American desert to Salt Lake City and on to Frisco. Go down the coast to Los Angeles and turn back across 500 miles of desert to El Paso.

"Continue on your way to New Orleans and taking in Atlanta make your way back to Boston. Then turn right around and go straight back across the American continent to San Francisco and yet you have not exhausted the Rambler 10,000-mile guarantee."

Every purchaser will receive a copy of this guarantee when he buys a Rambler and its limitations in regard to accessories and other features will be explained to him at that time.

For years the Jeffery Company has been establishing a reputation for extraordinary service and while they have gone beyond the ordinary limit in caring for Rambler owners they are first among all concerns to give the buyer the benefit of such an extraordinary guarantee.

ROAD CONTESTS AND SPEED CONTESTS AID ACCESSORY MAKERS

It has often been a question as to just what advantage long distance tours and reliability runs were to the various accessories equipped upon the contesting cars.

There is no doubt but that the cars themselves receive the greatest amount of publicity from such tours, as the daily and trade papers print as "news" the names of the different makes—which one had engine trouble or broke an axle, etc.—the car which ran into a tree without being injured, etc., and vice versa, the cars which had no troubles at all, and came through with perfect scores.

This, however, is nothing more than right, as these events are intended primarily for the purpose of promoting a knowledge of the merits of the different cars, and, in addition, the manufacturers of these cars pay practically all of the expenses.

The various accessories on these cars, however, can not help but come into a measured share of this publicity and shine as it were by reflected light. Such is the case with Ajax tires in the recent Glidden tour. Although there was no tire prize offered in this instance, it is a recognized fact that good tire service is a valuable assistance to trophy winning, and is so believed by the largest majority of automobile owners throughout the country.

In this Glidden tour Ajax tires were equipped upon the four cars which won the Glidden trophy and Anderson cup—the only two trophies of the contest—and these 16 casings finished the hardest road contest in automobile history without a single replacement and with but five punctures.

Inquiry has been made at the office of the Ajax-Grieb Rubber Company, if this unusual tire service has been of any direct, tangible benefit to them. They have replied that immediately after the record of the service of their tires had become generally known, inquiries began coming in from all sections of the country, but particularly from that part of the South through which the Glidden tour was run.

This would seem to prove that endurance contests were almost as equally valuable to the accessory manufacturer as to the makers of automobiles themselves.

OPERA HOUSE BILL NOT INDORSED

Leave to withdraw was reported today by the committee on cities on Mayor Fitzgerald's bill appropriating annually for the use of the Boston opera house a sum of money not exceeding in each year the amount of the real estate tax assessed upon that property for such year.

The guarantee fund now being subscribed to assure the support of the Boston opera company for the next three years now amounts to \$60,684.83, leaving a little over \$89,000 to be raised to make up the required sum of \$150,000.

Following is the list of subscriptions received today: Barrett Wendell, \$50; Mrs. William G. Nickerson, \$150; Everett S. Tuckerman, \$50; Miss C. A. Codman, \$100; Henry S. Hunnewell, \$1000; Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Baylies, \$2000; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Gannett, \$250; Arthur Winslow, \$500; Miss Louisa P. Loring, \$100; Charles P. Curtis, \$100; the Misses Sturgis, \$100; Mrs. George Bruce Upton, \$50; Viscount P. deFontenillat, \$50; F. S. Parker, \$100; Miss Priscilla P. Reynolds, \$10; a friend, \$5; Mrs. H. H. Fay, \$25; George H. Davenport, \$100; Copley-Plaza hotel, \$500.

FARE LIMIT EXTENSION ASKED—Extension of the 5-cent fare limit between the center of Brockton and the center of Abington to North Abington, one mile farther, was requested before the railroad commissioners at a hearing today by a special committee of five from Abington.

POLITICS FOR COLONEL ROOSEVELT—FORT WORTH, Texas.—The Texas Republican executive committee this afternoon indorsed Colonel Roosevelt for the presidential nomination by a vote of 27 to 1.

MR. CRANE DENIES CHARGES MADE BY THE ROOSEVELT MEN

WASHINGTON—Senator W. Murray Crane has sent a message to the Massachusetts Roosevelt committee in which he denies the statements made that he is trying to influence the action of the Massachusetts Legislature on the presidential direct primary bill now before it.

"My understanding always has been that no one has been able to dictate to the Massachusetts Legislature, that that body has been unusually independent, and invariably has acted upon its own judgment," said Mr. Crane. "I have never attempted to dictate to it, and I do not propose either directly or indirectly to attempt to influence its action upon the presidential primary bill or upon any other legislation that it may have under consideration."

The message was sent in reply to the following telegram received by Senator Crane:

"As Republicans we beg to call your attention to the very strong and widespread feeling within the party against your dictation to our Legislature on the presidential primary bill. The Republican voters as a body do not recognize your right to dictate, and we advise you from the point of view of party unity that you are making a tactical mistake in not letting the representatives of the people really represent the people.—Massachusetts Roosevelt Committee."

In reply to the statement from Senator Crane, Matthew Hale, head of the Roosevelt committee, today sent the following communication to Senator Crane:

"Your telegram of the 5th inst. at hand. In it you say you do not propose either directly or indirectly to attempt to influence action of the Legislature upon the presidential primary bill. We hope you will remain of this mind."

"We have positive information that you did have conferences on this matter with members of the Legislature. Reports in the newspapers of this city have openly charged you even with giving orders to the Senate president on this bill."

"Isn't it true that you actually did interfere with this bill? Isn't it true also that you have had conferences on this matter with members of the Legislature?"

"Isn't it true that a realization that you were riding to a terrible fall and that party sentiment was against you on your opposition to the bill caused you to abandon your plan in this direction?"

"Will you publicly answer these questions and let the public have more light from you on this subject which means so much to the whole people?"

MR. STIMSON IS FOR MR. TAFT

CHICAGO—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, in a speech before the Taft Club Tuesday night, declared himself for President Taft, and said that while he remained the sincere friend of Mr. Roosevelt, he could not support him for the presidential nomination.

MINEOLA, L. I.—Replying to Secretary of War Stimson's statement in his speech at Chicago last night that those who had "forced him" (Colonel Roosevelt) into the arena against Mr. Taft were jeopardizing instead of helping the real cause of progress in the nation, Colonel Roosevelt today said:

"The statement is correct only in the sense that it would be correct to make the same statement as to my advocacy of Mr. Stimson for Governor in 1910. In that contest, as in this, I was exceedingly reluctant to be drawn into the contest. In that contest, as in this, I acted only from a sense of duty to the people as a whole, and in that contest I was assailed with precisely the same arguments by the great majority of those who are now assailing me."

"If I had considered only my own personal interests and personal preferences I would, of course, have kept out of the 1910 campaign."

We Guarantee Every Rambler for Ten Thousand Miles

Subject to the conditions of our signed guarantee which we will give with each car.

Ten thousand miles! Think what it means!

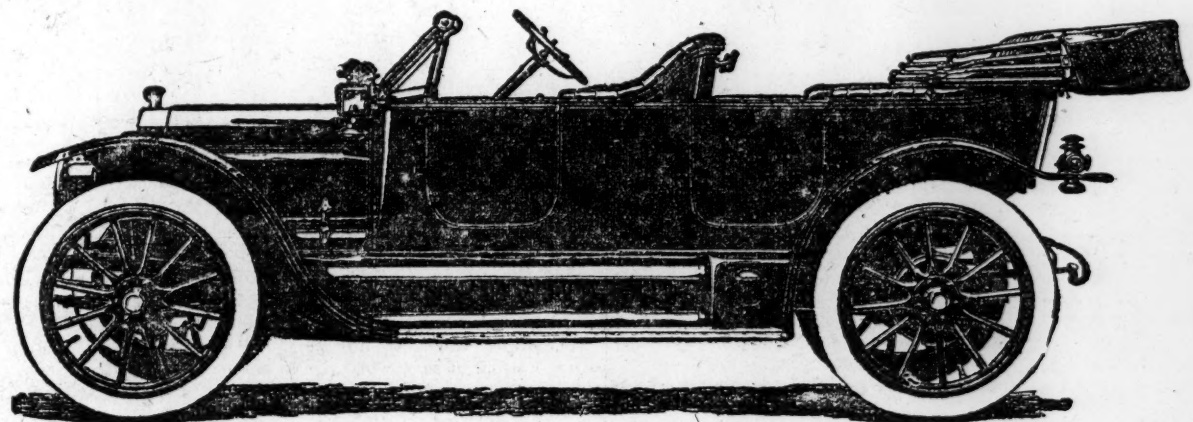
Step into the Rambler in New York and journey across four states to Chicago. Take your bearings and strike due west across seven states to the Golden Gate.

Run down the Coast to Los Angeles. Turn back over the mountains and on through eight hundred miles of desert to El Paso. Then on to New Orleans and back, by way of Atlanta, through eight states to the city of New York.

Strike out again cross country for Chicago. Then drive your car straightway across the American continent to San Francisco. Yet you have not exhausted the ten thousand mile Rambler guarantee backed by a company of known stability.

We give this guarantee to prove to you our unbounded confidence in every single part that goes into every Rambler car.

The first Rambler Cross Country that left the factory made a three thousand mile test trip through nine states, over the mountains of Pennsylvania to New York, Albany, Boston and back to the factory.



The Rambler Cross Country—\$1650

EQUIPMENT—Boach duplex ignition. Fine large, black and nickel headlights with gas tank. Black and nickel side and tail oil lamps; large tool box; tool roll with complete tool outfit. Roomy, folding robe rail; foot rest, jack, pump and tire kit. Top with envelope, \$80—wind shield, \$35—demountable wheel, less tire, with brackets and tools, \$30—gas operated self-starter, \$50.

The Thomas B. Jeffery Company

Main Office and Factory
Kenosha, Wisconsin

We endorse the Rambler new Ten Thousand Mile Guarantee and desire to assure the public that this liberal policy is backed by our own responsibility and local facilities for serving you.

The Thomas B. Jeffery Company of New England
93 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston

SUFFRAGE PARTY VOTES TO SUPPORT NO CANDIDATES

Adoption of a platform to support no candidate at elections and ally itself with no party was voted by the Woman Suffrage party of Massachusetts at a mass meeting in Faneuil hall, last evening, attended by more than 500 men and women, representing every ward of Boston, the cities of Cambridge, Newton and Somerville and the town of Brookline. Mrs. Gertrude Halliday Leonard was temporary chairman and Mrs. Marian Booth Kelly temporary secretary.

Mrs. Jean Nelson Penfield, chairman of the New York Woman Suffrage party, was the principal speaker and she described the work already done in the empire state. "In three more years," she said, "the women of New York will have the vote and Massachusetts will be quick to follow to remove from its women the stigma of disenfranchisement."

Miss Penfield was followed by Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, who said that she believed the policy of non-partisanship was the proper attitude for the party.

SINGLE TAX PLAN LOSES IN SEATTLE

SEATTLE, Wash.—Returns from 30 precincts at noon today indicate the defeat of the single tax amendments to the city charter at yesterday's election by a big majority. The measures require a three fifths vote to carry.

George F. Cotterill, a single taxer, running on a municipal ownership platform, was elected mayor over Hiram C. Gill by about 1500. The socialist candidate for corporation counsel polled 24,000 votes and was barely beaten for the place.

COAL STRIKE SHUTS SIXTEEN IRON WORKS IN UNITED KINGDOM

(Continued from page one)

especially since they were accompanied with the rough draft of the bill which it was expected would be introduced in Parliament this evening. The measure, it was said, meets with the approval of many of the union leaders.

In addition the government is striving earnestly to have all questions at issue submitted to Sir George Asquith for settlement. He has the confidence of all England as a comptroller of the general commercial, labor and statistical departments of the board of Trade was able to familiarize himself with the entire coal mining industry. The opposition to him comes more from the employers than from the miners, but it was known that the premier had hopes this opposition would be overcome.

Pressure to settle the strike is not confined, so far as the miners' union is concerned, to official circles. The big boards of the other industries have added their influence. This is due to the great drain on their resources from their membership now out of work. Thousands of pounds are already being paid in "idle benefits" to men whose places of employment have been closed down through lack of fuel. This is especially so in the smelting, railway, textile and engineering trades. The officers of the national bodies of these organizations are urging the miners, if they can do so, to accept anything that promises "peace with honor."

Meanwhile the price of food continues

to advance as the quantity for sale is steadily reduced. Hundreds of families in the slums of the big cities are without fuel and in some instances have been compelled to burn their belongings to keep warm.

The stopping of railway traffic on the suburban lines has greatly interfered with workers getting to their places of employment and the crush in the stations still remaining open approaches the danger point during the rush hours.

Lloyds have written thousands of dollars worth of anti-riot policies during the last few days.

A Berlin message states that the miners at one of the three mines at Bochum, where a strike started unexpectedly on Monday, have resumed work. The prospect, however, of a general mining strike in Germany is not yet past.

The answers of the mine owners to the demand for a 15 per cent increase in wages are now due. The first has already been given. The owners insist on negotiating only with committees appointed by the employees in each mine and disregarding the trades union.

(By the United Press)

BERLIN—Because of the possibility that the coal miners will strike, the government today issued an order prohibiting the sale of arms. The miners are holding meetings today.

The men demand shorter hours, more wages and recognition of the union.

CHANGE IN 54-HOUR LAW IS INDORSED

Favorable report was filed with the clerk of the Senate by the legislative committee on labor today on the bill to amend the 54-hour law by providing that if women and minors work in more than one establishment they shall not be permitted to work more than a total of 54 hours per week.

TWO OF ERNE'S CREW DENY MUTINY SAYING CAPTAIN LEFT SHIP

There was no mutiny aboard the lost British ship *Erne* according to Samuel J. Mack and Andrew Allen of Boston, two members of the crew who arrived here early today, and accounted for the disappearance of Capt. Temple A. Fickett, master of the ship, and his wife, together with Frank Cushing, second mate, of Somerville, and Robert Hay of Portland, Me.

The seamen even say that if the master of the vessel had stuck by his ship all would have been safe.

While Captain Fickett is not openly accused, both Mack and Allen intimated that the skipper and his assistant, Second Mate Cushing, planned to leave the ship without the knowledge of the rest of the crew, who were marooned in the forward part of the hull.

Had the captain adhered to his first impulse and followed his judgment in leaving the ship to Seaman Mack is convinced that the ship would have been saved.

In confirmation of the theory, that is shared by every one of the nine survivors of the wreck, that when it was obvious that the ship would break up, Captain Fickett and Mate Cushing cut away the only remaining boat, and after placing in it Mrs. Fickett and Mr. Hay of Portland, they launched it in the sea and left the *Erne*, the story of Cabin Boy Walker of Medford.

The Lightest Practical
Rim Made



It Is Not Enough to Specify Demountable Rims for Your New Car—Insist Upon "Firestone" Quick Detachable Demountable Rims

Built from the Tiremaker's Standpoint and Experience

Look into the past records of demountable rims; see how long any one of them has withstood the test of time; find out from users which one is most practical and dependable in actual service.

We have no doubt as to your decision. Other rims have come and gone, while the Firestone has steadily gained in leadership. You will choose the Firestone—

Because the Firestone rim has a continuous bearing-support all around the wheel. The Firestone rim has no wedges placed here and there to force it out of round.

Because the Firestone rim has a "no-split" or unbroken base that makes it water-tight—keeps moisture from working through and decaying the tire.

Because the design of the Firestone rim does away with all complications and delicate adjustments, absolutely preventing rusting together of parts, ensuring reliability and ease of operation, and requiring no extra tools to operate.

Because the Firestone quick detachable feature enables you to change inner tubes when rim is on the wheel as well as off of it. Think what that means when overtaken by repeated punctures.

Because several years of success have refined Firestone rims to the lightest weight consistent with safety and practicability.

Call and let us give you a demonstration at the Auto Show or

NEW BRANCH STORE

Cor. Commonwealth Ave. and Beacon St.
THE FIRESTONE TIRE & RUBBER CO., AKRON, O.
"America's Largest Exclusive Tire and Rim Makers"

Columbus
DISCOVERED AMERICA

you Will discover the finest line of electric pleasure cars yet produced, simply by visiting Section 226 (in the basement).

A word to the wise is sufficient



Pat. 1908, 1909, 1911.
Other Patents Pending.
**FOR AUTOMOBILE
COMFORT
ECONOMY
And SAFETY**

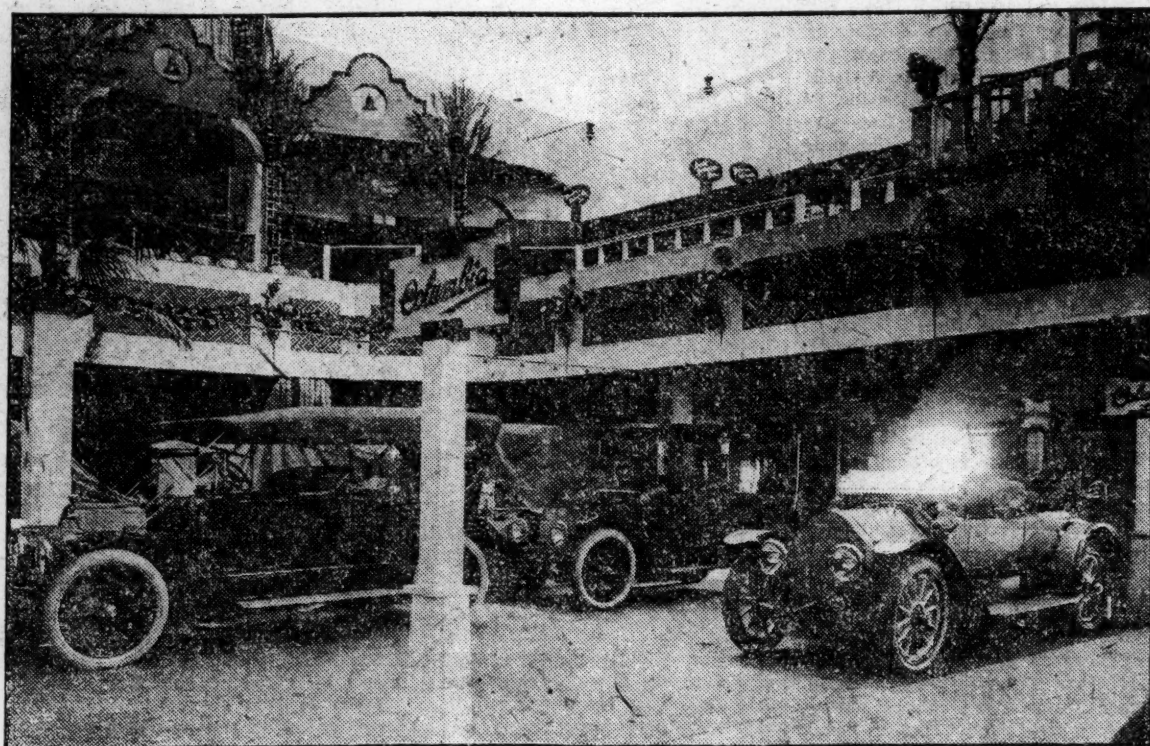
**New 1912
Automatic Hydraulic Jounce
and Recoil Preventer**

which is "The Best in the World," and is backed up as such.
Guaranteed and taken care of for two years without charge.
Thirty days free trial.

For further particulars apply to
ERNST FLENTJE,
1643 Cambridge St., Cambridge, Mass.
New York Branch: 1820 Broadway,
Room 400, New York City.

Leading Events in the Automobile World

ONE OF THE ATTRACTIVE EXHIBITS AT THE BOSTON AUTOMOBILE SHOW



MORE CARE OFTEN MEANS GREATER TIRE MILEAGE

J. C. Matlack of Ajax-Grieb Rubber Co. Tells of Things Often Overlooked—Proper Inflation Most Important

There is nothing in which the automobile owner should be more interested than in his tires and probably there is nothing about his car about which he is at less pains to inform himself, says J. C. Matlack, secretary of the Ajax-Grieb Rubber Company. The general impression of the automobilist is that tires were fitted to automobiles merely to provide a new source of expense.

No one yet ever claimed for automobile tires that they will wear forever. It is not in the nature of rubber and fabric to go on giving service eternally. But if a well made tire gets half a chance it will do service that is startling when it is considered that this part of the automobile upon which the hardest work develops is treated with the scantiest consideration.

It is hard to estimate the number of times that advice and warning has been issued to owners regarding the care they ought to bestow on their tires if they hope to come anywhere near the guaranteed mileage that the dealer offers.

If there is one thing more than another that they are urged to look after, it is the proper inflation of the tires. A guarantee is dependent on whether the tires are maintained at a certain air pressure. But it is safe to say that most of the folks who own automobiles do not make it a point to see to it every day that the pressure is correct even if they drive the cars themselves. If they have a man to do this they are very likely to take his word for it and at that they are not sure whether he has used a gauge or not.

Now as to the proper handling of brakes, that is another thing that has frequently been called to the attention of tire users. They have been urged to apply the brakes gently and easily except of course in the case of an emergency. They have been told that a ripping of fabric will follow the sharp jamming on of brakes and that this always should be avoided.

GREAT TENT FOR AUTOMOBILE SHOW

INDIANAPOLIS—The big automobile circus that is to be held under canvas over the streets on three sides of University park, March 23-30, without exception will be the biggest and most important event in Indianapolis motoring annals. The show organization is now hard at work on the details of the pageant and everything points to success. The canvas, which will be rented for the occasion, is said to be the biggest ever made, not excepting the biggest circus canvas.

Already all the show space has been sold and practically all the manufacturers of Indianapolis, Indiana, and the remainder of the country will be represented. The Indianapolis automobile show is expected to attract thousands of visitors to this city from Indiana and adjacent states. John Orman of the Premier Motor Manufacturing Company has been appointed general manager of the tented show.

MEASURING TIRES WITH STRING
A piece of string may be used as a useful gauge to examine and if necessary correct the pressure in a tire. When a tire is correctly inflated and its contact surface with the ground measured by passing the string around it, the measurement thus taken will be sufficiently accurate. Should the string measurement be found at any time to exceed this standard, the tire should be pumped up till the area of contact with the ground corresponds in circumference with the determined length of string.

ANNUAL SOCIETY DAY AT AUTOMOBILE SHOW IS NOW BEING HELD

Mechanics Building Is Well Filled Despite the Fact That Double Admission Is Being Charged

Today is society day at the big automobile show in Mechanics buildings and despite the fact that the price of admission is doubled, the mammoth building was just as well filled during the early hours of this afternoon as Monday or Tuesday. Judging from the way the visitors were continuing to appear, the building will be tested to its limit this evening.

As is always the case on society day, it is the high-priced car that is receiving the most attention. The throng of visitors is largely made up of those persons who are looking for the best car that the manufacturers are able to turn out, and the big high-powered touring cars and beautiful limousines are getting more than their share of admiration.

That the desire of the most exacting car easily be filled at the show is assured, as never before in the history of automobile shows has there been such a handsome display of high-priced cars as is the case this winter. It is wonderful to think of how much has been done by the manufacturer during the past 12 months toward improving the looks and comforts of a car, and if he is going to do as much during the next 12, it will indeed be a masterpiece that will be turned out for the public inspection in 1913.

Tuesday was one of the best days that the show has had. The attendance was very large and it came with an idea of doing business. The various exhibitors were kept on the jump from opening to closing time and many of them reported that they had not only made some sales but had secured promises which would result in more purchases before the week is over.

A feature that has been favorably commented on this year is the furnishing of uniformed pages by the management. This has been a great help to the many visitors and is a custom which will probably be followed out in the years to come.

The decorations continue to be much talked of. That they are the best that have been seen in Boston shows seems to be the general verdict. The attractive way in which the main entrance has been fixed up is especially commented on. The decorations in exhibition hall are most pleasing to the eye and add greatly to the handsome cars shown there.

"SPECIFICATIONS" NOT WHOLE STORY

"I am inclined to think that the term 'specifications' is one of the misleading things we deal with in these strenuous motor car days," says George E. Daniels, general manager of the Oakland Motor Car Company. "It is just about as fair to compare two cars having the same wheel base, motor dimensions and other identical details, as it is two men wearing the same size hat. You cannot judge their efficiency by looks or similarity of size."

"Two motors can be alike in bore and stroke and still differ materially in the power produced. The question naturally and the answer is the method of manufacturing and the materials used. It depends on the way the pistons are ground, the bearings used, type of gears and the lubrication. All these things play an important part in producing the perfect motor, and it requires an equal proportion of brains and raw material."

TIRE QUESTION SHOULD RECEIVE MORE ATTENTION

H. S. Firestone Calls the Automobilist's Attention to the Need of Giving More Heed to It

Do car buyers study the tire question? The consensus of opinion seems to be that they do not—at least—not enough. In an interview with H. S. Firestone, he commented on the very slight attention ordinarily paid by car buyers to the tire equipment. He thinks that, as a whole, they fail to realize that upon the strength of tire lies more than pleasure or convenience—on it safety depends. Mr. Firestone went on to say further that it was not difficult to understand this lack of attention to tires, in view of the comparatively recent opening of the automobile field.

Ten years is not a long time, and in this space the demand for machines and the enthusiasm has increased at a more rapid rate than the technical knowledge of the average buyer. He realizes the importance of the engine, finds out all he can about the transmission, carburetor, ignition system, etc., but shows marked indifference to the tire. They all look pretty much alike to the man unversed in mechanics. And, after all, there is little apparent difference in tires; they all look much alike—however radically unlike they may be in the hidden test of quality.

So, for the most part, the car buyer leaves the selection of that crucial item, the tire, to the fancy or the interest of manufacturer or agent. The big majority learn only by experience. By the time a man orders his second or third machine he is more particular as to the details. He has learned by hard knocks; has had his car—an expensive one, the pick of the market—stranded helpless by a little puncture. He has lost important engagements because of a flattened tire; has more than once been in danger through blowouts. Until it has finally dawned upon him that the origin—the root of automobile trouble is tire trouble. It is forced upon him—the conclusion that no matter how fine the mechanism, how perfect the power, an imperfect tire can spoil his pleasure, can render worthless the finest car on the road.

And so he is beginning to demand not only a good tire, but the good tire. Whatever tire he himself has found satisfactory—or the tire which his common service as well as racing tests, has proven leadership unquestioned.

PLUG THE OIL HOLES

When it is decided to have the body and chassis of the car repainted it is well to see that all exposed oil holes are stuffed with felt or waste to prevent them becoming choked. Failure to observe this precaution may result in the holes becoming clogged with paint, which if not removed before the car is placed in commission, will prevent oil reaching the bearings.



HAVE YOU SEEN THE
STUTZ
EXHIBIT AT THE AUTO SHOW?
Are you wearing
a STUTZ Pink?

Empire Motor Car Co.

131
Mass. Avenue
Boston

TAKING UP EXCESS PLAY IN THE FRONT WHEELS

Should Not Be Adjusted so Loosely That They Wobble
But on Other Hand There Should Not Be Too Much Friction

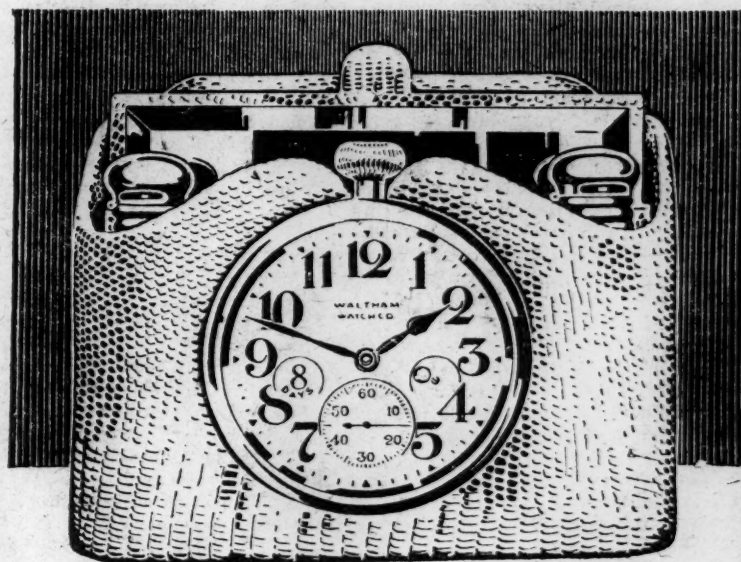
The front wheels should not be adjusted so loosely that they are allowed to wobble. At the same time the nuts should not be screwed up so tightly that there is an excess amount of friction caused by the pressure which is created, says the Automobile. When the wheels begin to give signs of play it is time that the matter should be taken in hand and the required adjustment made. This is not often understood and a little advice as to how to proceed may be of advantage to the driver who has not been previously called upon to do this work. The hub cap should be first removed. The method of adjustment will then vary according to the bearings upon which the wheels are mounted. If the bearings used are of the roller type, the wheel is slipped further up the cone and the exterior bearing is closed in upon it. In this manner the wheel is again tightened up and the angle at which it is carried will still be correct. The principle involved with ball bearings is exactly the same as with roller bearings and the adjustments are made in much the same manner. It will sometimes be found that in place of the hexagonal nut by means of which the adjustment is made there is a piece with two or more holes into which a tool is inserted and the piece turned.

The modern cars are designed so that the front wheels do not transmit a turning moment to the steering wheel. To accomplish this result they are made to toe in so that a line through the center of the wheel and through the center of the steering-knuckle pivot intersect at the ground. When the construction is made in this manner, the wheel has no

tendency to turn about the pivot of the steering-knuckle every time that an obstruction is met in the road. The reason for this is that the arm of the lever required to exert a turning moment on the wheel will be equal to zero. This arm is measured by the length of a perpendicular dropped from the point of support of the wheel to the line of direction of the force. Since the line through the point of support meets the line of direction of the force at the point of contact of the wheel and the ground, it is evident that the distance will be equal to zero and hence there will be turning moment about the steering-knuckle.

With a wheel which wobbles on account of loose adjustment there will be a turning moment every time the wheel gets out of alignment. For this reason a car with wheels of this kind becomes hard to steer. The wear on the tires is likely to be increased with a badly adjusted wheel as the alignment is sure to suffer if the bad effect of the loose wheel is not corrected as soon as it appears. Where the front wheels toe in to any extent in front the wear on the tires becomes most abnormal. This is readily perceived when it is considered that instead of simple rolling motion, the wheel takes on a motion which is a combination of roll and slide. To slide a tire along a gritty road, with a weight of 500 pounds or more upon it is just about as beneficial as running it along a grindstone. A very small amount of bad alignment does not cause the rapid wear that is the case with a wheel which has been badly knocked out of place by an accident of some nature. A bent axle or other drastic cause may make a casing wear out in the short space of 40 miles.

WALTHAM 8 DAY TIMEPIECES



For Limousines Another Waltham Triumph!

An accurate, reliable timepiece, built to meet the severe conditions of automobile service. Adjusted to temperature; 15-jeweled; runs 10 days with one winding; winding indicator gives three days' notice for rewinding. It is used in strict keeping with the luxurious fittings of the modern limousine car.

The Waltham 8-Day Timepieces are Shown on all Leading American Cars at the Boston Automobile Show.

For sale by all leading jewelers and Automobile Supply Dealers.

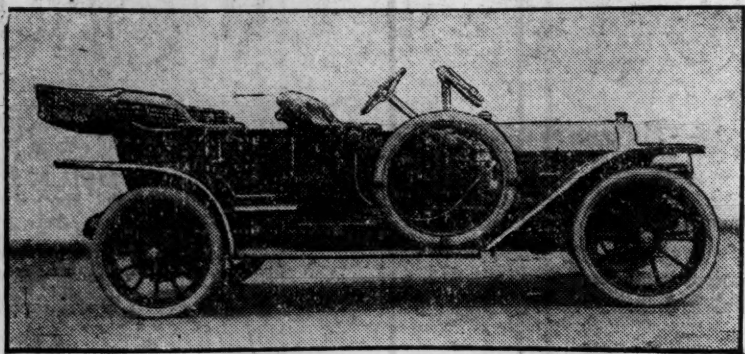
If you are unable to obtain these from your dealer write direct to us.

Don't fail to see the Waltham exhibit of 8-day Timepieces at the Boston Automobile Show.

Write for free illustrated booklet.

Waltham Watch Company
WALTHAM, MASS.

MORSE TORPEDO FOR 1912



SEEN AND HEARD AT THE SHOW

At the exhibit of Chalmers cars by the Whitten-Gillmore Company throughs are taking advantage of the explanation of the compressed air self starter used on these machines. One of the self-starters may always be seen in operation. This device may also be used for inflating the tires.

People from all over the country are attending the Boston show. A spectator last night exclaimed, "Every time I come to the Boston show I meet friends from all over the United States. Tonight I have seen a man from San Francisco, another from Rockland, Me., a third from Chicago and many from this state."

An accessory booth that is receiving much attention at the show is that of Ernst Flentje of Cambridge, manufacturer of the Flentje shock absorber. Mr. Flentje reports that he has been kept very busy answering inquiries and that he has received a number of orders. He now has a New York office at room 400, 1926 Broadway.

From early morning until the show closes each day there is a little crowd gathered around the Marmon Wasp, the car in which Ray Harroun won the international sweepstakes at Indianapolis, averaging 74.61 miles an hour for the 500-mile race. During this race only three tire changes were made, and the hood was not raised once.

At the exhibit of the Alfred Cutler Morse Company there is, beside the regular line of Renault cars which Mr. Morse carries, a car which is very popular in Europe, but which is just becoming known in this country—the Metallurgique. The principal factory of the Metallurgique Company is in Brussels, Belgium and other plants are located in Germany and England. A 60-horsepower chassis of singular design is shown.

No better indications can be found of the public's alertness to recognize unusual quality in automobiles than in the big strides of progress taken by the Marquette motor car. That this new car should have made such a strong appeal to the better class of buyers is undoubtedly due to its peculiar advantage in embodying the strong features of design and construction of two already well known cars, the Ranier and Welch-Detroit. This parentage seems to have established the Marquette without the usual handicap of the new car of untried and unknown characteristics.

Orchestras give concerts afternoons and evenings in all the different departments of the show. Today's program for Grand Hall, where the Empire woman's orchestra plays under the direction of Miss Rita Mario, is as follows: March, "Wedding Trip," De Koven; overture, "Semiramide," Rossini; valse, "Zigeunerliebe," Lehar; "Enchantress," Herbert; idyl, "In the Shadows," Fink; "Pink Lady," Car-yll; intermezzo, "My Hula-Hula Love," Wenrich; "Oh You Beautiful Doll," Ayer; "Excerpts from 'The Quaker Girl,'" in January.

Ford

Ford Model T is the only car in the world in which the Magneto is built into the motor—an integral part of the car.

When Henry Ford designed this Model T Magneto he practically eliminated ignition troubles, and about 90 per cent of the annoyances which beset other motor cars—yet this is only ONE of the several exclusive and superior features of Ford Model T.

There's simplicity in design; Vanadium Steel Construction; Light-Weight; Economy in up-keep and, best of all, Ford Service for Ford Owners.

Ford branches and dealers in all cities, towns and villages are at your elbow with Ford Service for Ford Owners.

Ford Model T Touring Car, 4 cylinders, 5 passengers, fully equipped, f. o. b. Detroit	\$690
Ford Model T Torpedo, 4 cylinders, 2 passengers, fully equipped, f. o. b. Detroit	\$590
Ford Model T Commercial Roadster, 4 cylinders, 2 passengers, removable rumble seat, fully equipped, f. o. b. Detroit	\$590
Ford Model T Town Car (Landaulet) 4 cylinders, 6 passengers, fully equipped, f. o. b. Detroit	\$900
Ford Model T Delivery Car, capacity 750 pounds merchandise, fully equipped, f. o. b. Detroit	\$700

The ONE chassis with different bodies.

Write today for booklet on "Vanadium Steel" and learn the quality of Ford construction. Address Dept. 2, Ford Motor Company, Detroit.

Boston Branch, 147 Columbus Avenue

Goodyear No-Rim-Cut Tires

Their Sensational Lead At the Boston Show

At the Boston Automobile Show, 144 cars are equipped with Goodyear pneumatic tires.

Our nearest competitor equips 41 cars.

Our next nearest competitor 40 cars.

Our third competitor equips 39 cars.

The Goodyear tire leads its nearest competitor by 251 per cent.

At the two New York Shows we led our nearest competitor—on pneumatic tires—by 167 per cent.

At Chicago by 59 per cent.

Reports on 44 Shows held this year show that Goodyear tires equipped more cars than any other two makes combined.

Why This Amazing Showing?

The reason is simply this:

Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires have suddenly become the most popular tires in existence.

The sale in two years has multiplied six times over. It has trebled in a single year.

Last year it ran 409,521 tires. That was more than the previous twelve years put together.

Now no other tire compares in sales with Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires.

127 Makers Adopt Them

For the year 1912, 127 leading motor car makers have contracted for Goodyear tires. That is the reason for this lead at all Shows.

Motor car makers are experts on tires. They know the tires which prove most satisfactory. They know the trend of the times. They know the tires most wanted by the men who buy their cars.

What they have decided, by overwhelming majority, is told at all these Shows.

Save \$1,000,000 Monthly

Statistics show that 23 per cent of all ruined clincher tires are rim-cut. Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires wipe out this loss entirely. Rim-cutting is forever avoided.

Then No-Rim-Cut tires are 10 per cent oversize. That means 10 per cent more air—10 per cent greater carrying capacity. And that, under average conditions, adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage.

These two features together—No-Rim-Cut and oversize—for tens of thousands of motorists have cut tire bills in two.

Based on present demand, they will save motor car owners a million a month this year.

No Extra Price

No-Rim-Cut tires now cost no more than other standard tires. They used to cost one-fifth extra.

Their saving is entirely clear.

Tires that can't rim-cut cost no more than tires that do. Oversize tires cost no more than tires just rated size.

Those are the reasons for this vast popularity of Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires.

The only way to make a practical tire of this type is controlled by the Goodyear patents. That is why the demand for this new-type tire centers so largely on the Goodyear make.

This is all explained in our Tire Book. The book is filled with facts you should know, based on 13 years spent in tire making. Ask us to mail it to you.

GOODYEAR

No-Rim-Cut Tires
With or Without
Double-Thick Non-Skid Treads

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, Akron, Ohio.

BOSTON BRANCH, 669 BOYLSTON STREET.

Telephones: Back Bay 3335—3336—3337—3338

FOUR CHASSES IN RAMBLER LINE

Four distinct chasses are included in the complete Rambler line for 1912, and, with optional bodies, there are provided 11 styles from which to choose. The Rambler cross country is the leader among the cars exhibited by the Thomas B. Jeffrey Company. It possesses the same quality in material and workmanship which characterized the higher priced Rambler of the past few years. It is long, with front axle set forward and straight line torpedo body; low, with drop frame and new spring suspension; roomy, with 27 inches from seat to dash and 30 inches from seat to seat in the tonneau.

The other models include the Rambler Greyhound, a 50-horsepower, six-passenger torpedo. The Rambler Roadster, a 38-horsepower, two passenger, with 12-inch wheel base and 36-inch wheels, selling at \$1600. The Rambler Suburban, a four-passenger with the same chassis as the cross country, but providing a more compact body for those who prefer this style. The Metropolitan, a 50-horsepower, seven-passenger touring car, with 128-inch wheel base and 40-inch wheels, and the Valkyrie, a 50-horsepower, four-passenger, with 36-inch wheels and 4½-inch tires. It is identical with the Country Club and sells at \$2250.

AUTO SHOW

MECHANICS BLD'G
NOW OPEN
10 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.

SOCIETY DAY

Admission (today only) \$1.00

TOMORROW
Boston Opera Day
ADMISSION 50c

TESTING INDUCTION PIPES

A simple method of ascertaining when induction pipes are leaking follows:—Of course, if the leak is sufficiently serious it is always found out by the extreme difficulty in starting the engine, but the slightest leak in the induction pipe upsets the adjustment of any carburettor, although it does not make it impossible to start the engine. It is easy enough to find a leak in the exhaust joints, as this can usually be heard, but even if it cannot be heard the leak can be quickly detected by a little oil around the joint and watching for bubbles as soon as the engine is started, but neither of these tests are any use for the inlet joints.

BEST TO USE DIFFERENT COIL

As a rule it is best to have a different spark coil for a magneto. The coil should be wound for the service it is to perform. That it will meet the battery requirements and also the magneto requirements accidentally without being selected for both is rather doubtful. The magneto usually furnishes a higher voltage than a battery and requires a finer winding in the coil.

"E-Z"

QUICK—DETACHABLE
SPARK PLUG
Requires No Wrench
In Adjustment
Positively Holds Full
Compression

Opened, Cleaned and
Closed in 4 Seconds.

Complete Plug...\$1.25
Interchangeable Core 75c
Core Socket.....50c

For use on Automobiles,
Motor Trucks, Motor
Boats and Motor Cycles.

ASK YOUR
DEALER or WRITE

The Autoparts Mfg Co.
4810 WESTSIDE AVENUE,
JERSEY CITY, N. J.
See Exhibit at Boston Automobile
Show, March 2-6.

Vellie

THE LUXURY,

Comfort, Ease of Riding,
Completeness of Equipment,
Together With Velle Service
which is part and parcel of every Velle, makes these cars

Leaders of the Year

Velle Cars are equipped with every essential requirement, including Self-Starter and Electric Lighting System—ready for the road—with no extras to buy
A Complete Line of Cars to Meet Every Demand

The popular priced "Velle Jr." the standard "Velle," with complete equipment at \$2200, and the large, luxurious six-passenger "Special" at \$2750

AT MECHANICS BUILDING, SPACE 145
Velle Motor Vehicle Co.,
92 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.,
BOSTON.

SERVICE

HARVARD'S EARLY PRESIDENTS

Writings of Henry Dunster and Charles Chauncey and Facts About Their Lives
Touched Upon in American Literature Series

The work of Henry Dunster and Charles Chauncey, the first and the second president of Harvard College, who were among the pioneer New Englanders, lies within what may be called the plantation period of the Massachusetts Bay colony. In the following article, the thirteenth in a series dealing with the bay plantations' contribution to early American literature, is told something of the inception of the college and of John Harvard, its real founder; and the achievements and the hardships encountered by Messrs. Dunster and Chauncey are described, extracts from their writings being given.

THE General Court, sitting in Boston in 1636, passed the following resolution: "The Court agree to give £400 towards a school or college, whereof £200 shall be paid the next year, and £200 when the work is finished, and the next Court to appoint where and what building."

These simple words stand at the beginning of the history of Harvard College. The next year, as we have read in "The First Fruits of New England," six magistrates and six ministers were appointed to "take order for a college at Newtown, and the name was changed to Cambridge. A school was begun under a master who proved utterly unworthy, and at the end of two years the academy, as it was called, was so unsatisfactory in character and so lacking in support, that it looked as if the fathers had planned what the colony was not prepared to carry out.

That the whole project was not defeated, at least for a time, was due to the generous impulse of one of their least prominent and latest arrived ministers, the Rev. John Harvard, teacher of the church at Charlestown, who, passing away after little more than a year's residence in the country, bequeathed half of his property, amounting to nearly £800 and his library of more than 300 volumes to the school.

Out of gratitude the name of the academy was changed to Harvard College and the young minister's benefaction was the signal for an outpouring of gifts from the colonists individually. Such gifts as a few sheep, cloth to the value of nine shillings, a pewter flagon, a sugar spoon, silver salts, attest the willingness of these strangers in a new land to merge the relics of their past and the comforts of the present into a hope for the future of the colony.

The Founder of Harvard

The contemporary records make only the most meager mention of John Harvard, but later research has found much that is interesting about his family. His mother, Katherine Rogers, was born in Stratford; her father and Shakespeare's father were fellow aldermen, and she was married to Robert Harvard, a butcher of Southwark, in Holy Trinity church. Their son John was born at Southwark in 1607. He took his degrees at Emanuel College in 1631 and 1635, and came to New England in 1637 accompanied by his wife.

He was a man of fine temperament, exceptionally pure in speech and life, and an eloquent preacher. His library consisted chiefly of classical and theological works, few of the latter being among the books that are read today. But they were the seed corn from which has grown the present fine library of the college. In 1642 the magistrates donated books from their private collections and from this time Governor Winthrop and others began to write clauses in their wills bequeathing books.

Other contributions came from England, notably those of Sir Kenelm Digby and the orientalist, Lightfoot, of Cambridge University.

Of the particular volumes given by Harvard, but one is now in existence, the others having been destroyed in the fire of 1764. This is a bulky folio called "The Christian Warfare against the Devil the World and the Flesh," and its title page is embellished with realistic pictures illustrating the various activities of these agencies, enforced by Latin mottoes of a decidedly lurid tendency.

Harvard's First President

The buildings already described being erected, the next question was, who should be the president of the new-born college, and it seemed to all that the Rev. Henry Dunster, landing in New England while the question was in abeyance, was sent to take the place. Dunster was from Lancashire, and took his degree at Cambridge in 1630. That he engaged in teaching is evident from allusions in his letters, but in what college is not known. Nor is it certain that he ever had a living, though he took orders. His views inclined more and more to non-conformity, and after 10 years of tumult, at about 31 years he came to America.

Three weeks he lived in Boston, and then yielded to importunity and became president of the college. He immediately put the college upon a higher plane of efficiency, shaping courses of study equal to those of the best similar institutions in England, arranging its discipline, and giving it in all things the unsolicited benefit of his learning and acquaintance with university methods. Under his care a class was soon ready to graduate, and in 1642 the first commencement was held.

His devotion to the interests of the college was unflagging. His salary was

scanty, and as it consisted of town rates he was obliged to collect it himself; yet he contributed 100 acres of land to the support of the college, and built a house for the president's use largely at his own expense.

In his administration the first code of laws was formed and the first two charters obtained. He also had the management of the printing press at Cambridge, and in 1650 brought out an improved edition of the Bay Psalm Book. He was deeply in sympathy with Eliot's work among the Indians, and the Indian Catechism was printed under his direction. The first seal of the college, adopted in 1643—the familiar shield with three books, and the word Veritas—was probably his choice.

Charge of Heresy

Nothing ever occurred in his administration of the college to dim the luster of his pure integrity and unselfish toil. But rumors of heresy in his preaching got abroad and were confirmed. One good minister avowed that he dare not hear Dunster preach for fear of having his orthodoxy undermined. The particular heresy was in regard to the proper subjects for baptism, Dunster taking the view that only adults should be baptized.

The colony, so courageous in other respects, was cowardly in the face of strange doctrine. Anxiety quickly became alarm, and alarm dictated a policy of harassment which before long compelled the president to resign. Neither his letter of resignation nor the minutes of the General Court accepting it gives the actual reasons. In a humble letter to the Court he asked that what was owing him might be paid, and that he might remain in the house he had built until this could be done; also, that he might be allowed to teach, to preach, or to pursue any "laudable or liberal calling as God shall chalk out his way," within the bounds of the Bay colony. All of which was denied, although he was allowed, upon a further petition, to remain in the house a few months, on account of the winter and certain sorrowful conditions in his family. In concluding the second petition he says:

"The whole transaction of this business is such, which in process of time, when all things come to mature consideration, may very probably create grief on all sides; yours subsequent as mine antecedent. I am not the man you take me to be. Neither if you knew what I hold and why, can I persuade myself that you would act, as I am at least tempted to think you do. But our times are in God's hands, with whom all sides hope, by grace in Christ, to find favor, which shall be my prayer for you as for myself."

Worthy of Admiration

There are few things more beautiful in the annals of New England than the temper of this great man, as evinced in what he said and did at this trying time. His arguments on the subject of infant baptism were in the sanest, most loving vein, and free from condemnation of his opponents. He seems to have been tormented by his conscience into a place for which he was not fitted. Temperamentally studious and conservative, he was not a born controversialist, as most of his contemporaries were; yet he had the stamina of a martyr and could not keep silence for the sake of retaining favor. His resignation and removal did not end the matter. Eight months later, he was indicted by a grand jury for "disturbing the ordinance of infant baptism in the Cambridge church," when at the close of a service he had spoken explaining his position. For this offense—since his retirement he had not opened his mouth on the subject—he was sentenced to public admonition, and required to give bonds for good behavior. This, too, he suffered and forgave.

After leaving Cambridge, he was sheltered for a time in the home of the Rev. Thomas Gould, of Charlestown, who afterwards became the minister of the first Baptist church in Boston, and then settled in Scituate, where he occasionally preached. He lived in Scituate five years.

To the last he maintained "harmony of affection" with all his Cambridge and Boston brethren, and left bequests of books to some who had been most instrumental in his deposition. His contemporaries write of him with the greatest respect, except for the heresy in which he became entangled, and the man who dared not hear him preach, wrote an elegy to his memory.

Dunster married first the widow of John Glover, to whom New England was indebted for its first printing press, and became guardian of her five children. His second wife was an Englishwoman whose surname is not known, and his own family consisted of three sons and two daughters, whose descendants are still in the land.

His printed works were chiefly sermons, but there is a little book of "Christian Experience," which he wrote upon his reception into the church at Cambridge, from which the following excerpts are made:

A Confession of Faith

"Dear brethren and sisters in Christ, I account it no small mercy that the Lord has called me to give an account of that faith and love I bear to Christ and his Church and people. Concerning faith, I hold no faith which is not grounded on the revealed Word of God in the world, the only rule of faith and manners. I believe there is one God, the only maker of all things, who is in himself full wise and holy and gracious, every way perfect and sufficient ground of happiness and main pillar of happiness to his people, so that

our spirit can find no adequate object of happiness but God only.

"Concerning the Lord's personal dealing with my soul, David saith, I will declare thy truth to the great congregation—hence I do speak. There was a servant of God, Mr. Hubbard, powerful. I was not past 4 or 5 years old: I heard many scoff at his preachings, at this great flocking after him, and I asked why men did so. They said, to hear the word, and I said then, if it be the word, why do men speak against it; if it be not, why do men hear it? But I went no further. But about 12 years old, the Lord gave us a minister, and the Lord gave me an attentive ear, and heart to understand preaching out of Revelation. . . . This word was more sweet to me than anything in the world, and hence some took notice of me, and labored to set on the word by confirmation. . . . After this I went to Cambridge, where, growing more careless, I lost my comfort. But I came to Trinity to hear Dr. Preston, by which I was quickened and revived, so that the word did follow. . . . A month after, my heart did fall off to folly; and the greatest thing which separated my soul from God was inordinate love of humane learning. Take heed of this least desiring to be as gods, we become as devils. . . . One in this country seeing me fall in such weakness spoke peaceably. But in everything the Lord showed me my failings. . . .

"The Lord hath made me bid adieu to all worldly treasures; and as corruptions in the Church came I began to suspect them, then to hate them. But here was my faleness, that I was loth to read such books as might make me see such truths, but the Lord helped me among all. So, after 10 years troubles, I came hither; and the Lord gave me peace to see the order of his people. And I beseech God for keeping me out (of England, he means), but I desire you to be careful what scholars enter your churches, and pray for humility of spirit."

Harvard's Second President

Strangely enough, Dunster's successor was living in Scituate when he retired thither. This was the Rev. Charles Chauncey, a clergyman who had taken his degree at Trinity, and after serving as Greek professor in his college, took orders and was made vicar of Ware. His declarations in opposition to some of the forms of the church brought him into difficulties and he was persuaded to recant in court, to escape penalty. Of this act he repented in a lifelong self-reproach. Later he fled to escape persecution and arrived in Plymouth in 1638.

He ministered to the church at Plymouth for a short time, then, being called to Scituate, spent 12 years as pastor of the church there. By this time the Puritans were in the ascendancy in England and his people at Ware entreated his return. This was decided upon, and he was in Boston making arrangements for sailing with his family, when he was met by a committee authorized to invite him to become president of the college. Chauncey was not without leanings toward the very heresy that had been Dunster's undoing, except that while he did not object to the baptism of infants, he looked on total immersion as a necessary part of the ceremony. Silence in these matters was enjoined upon him. To quote Cotton Mather:

"Mr. Mather and Mr. Norton were desired by the Overseers of the college, to tender unto the Rev. Charles Chauncey the place of president, with the stipend of one hundred pounds per annum, to be paid out of the country treasury; and withal to signify to him, that it is expected and desired that he forbear to disseminate or publish any tenets concerning immersion in baptism, and celebration of the Lord's supper at evening or to oppose the received doctrine therein."

His Way Easier

With this understanding he accepted. Under his care the college flourished, and sent out some eminent graduates. About one half of those who were graduated under his administration went into the pulpit; two became presidents of Harvard, and one of Yale. It was during his term, too, that Caleb Cheeshahtemuck, the Indian, took his degree. The president's six sons were all among the preachers graduated, and the one girl of the family, content with her spinning, probably never dreamed of the day when there would be a Radcliffe for the president's daughter.

During Chauncey's superintendency, the press showed some signs of liberality, and twice it was placed under strict censorship. Among other books that were allowed to pass was "The Imitation of Christ," by Thomas a Kempis, whereupon the General Court reversed the licenser's decision.

On the whole his way was much easier than that of Dunster, the only unhappiness—and this was at times severe—arising out of the slender and insecure subsistence accorded and the great straits of poverty involved. He passed away in honor, leaving a reputation for learned instruction, persistent labor, and holy zeal.

Chauncey's manuscripts came to a peculiar end. One of his sons—or grandsons, historians not being agreed—had them in careful keeping. But his widow married a deacon whose business it was to make pies, and the sermons were used to line the oven:

"A fate," says the biographer Peirce, "from which no inference can be drawn unfavorable to their merit, for even the manuscripts from which the Complemen-

This Is the Letter to Our Customers:

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING CO.
OF BOSTON.
General Office, 27 South Street.

March 1, 1912.

Dear Sir:

I hope you will not think I am "encroaching" unduly upon your time if I call the following matter to your attention. Has it yet been brought to your notice that the price of electricity throughout this Company's entire territory is to be reduced this morning from 11 cents to 10 cents per kilowatt hour, a drop of nearly ten per cent.

Have you any fault to find with the Edison service? Is there anything I, personally, can do, or this Company can do, to improve our service -- to satisfy you better?

I would esteem it a privilege to hear your criticism on our electric supply, or your criticism of any representative of this Company with whom you are in contact.

I am enclosing a stamped addressed envelope for your convenience. I earnestly solicit an expression of your views or suggestions, or any helpful advice to the end that the service we render may, if possible, be improved, or that your relations with our employees may be made more pleasant.

Yours very truly,

Thos. H. O'Brien
General Superintendent

MAXIMUM PRICE OF ELECTRICITY REDUCED FROM 11 CENTS TO 10 CENTS.

PLEASE SEND IN YOUR REPLIES

The Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Boston

sian Polyglot was composed were used in the manufacture of rockets."

His published works include a pamphlet on the "Advantages of Schools," another on "A Faithful Ministry," in which he solemnly deprecates the wearing of long hair by ministers, and a book named "Antisyndicalism," being a protest against the proceedings of the Synod of 1662.

"Justification" Sermons

A volume of sermons on "Justification" is a monument to the accepted doctrine of the time. Although announced to be written for the plain reader, yet its title is in Hebrew, its dedication in Latin, and numerous quotations from both these languages, as well as Greek, occur throughout the text. Its strongest passages, and those most admirable in style, are not quotable, but the following transcripts will show something of the style, and manner of reasoning:

1. On the Knowledge of Christ—"Be very careful to study the knowledge of Christ. . . . Tell a wounded spirit, that is full of horror of Conscience, all the most profound and transcendent notions, in the whole circle of Learning; and they will not a jot refresh him, nor bring him nearer to heavenly joys. Let him be acquainted with all the motions of heaven, they cannot bring him to heaven: With all the secrets of nature, they cannot take him out of the dregs of nature, nor make him a Child of Grace. This is sufficiently experienced in the Heathen Philosophers: who for all their great knowledge were ignorant of God, witness the learned Athenians, among whom the true God was but an unknown God, Acts 17-23, and the reason was because their knowledge was not joyed with the knowledge of Christ: There is no other knowledge will justify but that and therefore to seek justification or quieting to a troubled soul by any other is but to spend money for that which is not bread, Is. 55, or to go buy bread with brass money which is not current coin in Heaven. Nay, other knowledge is so far from bringing peace to a disquieted spirit, that it brings with it tormenting and vexation of spirit. Eccl. 1-18. He that increaseth knowledge increaseth sorrow, other knowledge may and will puff up, 1 Cor. 8:1-2, but this will humble: humble us in our own apprehensions but really exalt us. Prov. 4-8. . . . This must needs have great substance and strength that bears up all the weight and bulk of the whole Christian edifice: and let me speak from my heart to all Students that hear this, that unless your main care be to get this knowledge, you do but build Babels and Castles in the air: And oh that many would make this their great study, if they did there would not be so many waives to heaven, and false lights as there are now. 2 Pet. 3:18-19."

2. On the Order in God's Kingdom—"Add to the rest the glory of God's Kingdom, Providence and Government: This is that which the Saints do bless the Lord for. Ps. 145-10, 11. They speak of thy power: now the glory of God's kingdom appears in this, that he rectifies all the disorders that are in the world by sin, there is no confusion in the World, but that which is sin, or brought in by it, which hath made the world like that woful land. Job 10-21, 22. A land of darkness. . . . Without order: now to bring all into order again, was a busy work, and this is a glorious work of the government and providence of the Lord. There are strange examples of God's glory in Holy Writ concerning this in the sin of Joseph's brethren selling Joseph into Egypt, to be a bond servant, accused, imprisoned, and in great abasement many years, what strange disorder was here? How strangely did the Lord rectify and amend this, by setting him at liberty, making him Ruler over

all the land of Egypt, and making his brethren to stoop to him, and be behold to him for their sustenance afterwards. Another Example I might tell you of, of the great confusion among the Jews by Haman's sin in the days of Ahasuerus, yet how gloriously did the Lord work for his Church in the confusion of Haman, and the deliverance of the Church, and the destruction of their enemies: Here was a great deal of disorder by sin, that God's providence set all in right order again, yea and brought great good out of all this disorder: that we may say according to Samson's riddle, out of the eater came forth meat, and out of the strong, sweetness."

DYNAMITE JURY AT LOS ANGELES WIDENS INQUIRY

LOS ANGELES—That the dynamite investigation, which was resumed by the federal grand jury Tuesday might be more general than heretofore was indicated by the presence of witnesses from widely separated parts of the United States. Among those called before the jury were residents of St. Louis, Indianapolis, Chicago and Seattle.

W. H. Pohlenman, business agent of the Iron Workers' Union in Seattle, was served with an order to produce the books and records of the Seattle Iron Workers. John R. Herrington, a Chicago attorney identified with the McNamara defense and still under a state charge of contempt of court for having refused last summer to answer questions asked by the Los Angeles county grand jury, was a witness Tuesday as was Detective Foster of the National Erectors Association, who was charged with assault by Frank M. Ryan, president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

HIGH SCHOOL BOY WINS MEDAL

OGDEN, Utah—Jesse Holther, a student at the Ogden high school, was the successful contestant in the oratorical contest at the Orpheum theater recently, and was awarded the diamond medal given by Percy L. Goddard.

These Are the Results:

45,000 Letters Mailed March 1:

123 Replies Received March 1

2578 Replies Received March 2

1037 Replies Received March 4

930 Replies Received March 5

4668

General Analysis of the Returns:

2 Unqualifiedly Disgruntled

1 Complaint Against Employees

37 Reduction of Rate Not Appreciated

20 Lamp Renewal System Not Good

20 Dimness of Light—Low Voltage

15 Interruptions of Service

4573 Absolutely Satisfied

4668

HEARING GIVEN ON BILLS TO PROTECT MIGRATORY BIRDS

WASHINGTON—Protection of migratory game birds of the United States is the object of the bill of Representative Weeks of Massachusetts which had a hearing before the House committee on agriculture on Tuesday. A duplicate bill introduced by Senator McLean of Connecticut had a hearing before the Senate committee on forest reservations and the same witnesses, most of whom were from state Audubon societies, attended both hearings.

The bills would place in the custody of the federal government all game birds that pass through the various states in their yearly migrations north and south. Closed seasons would be established, outlined with due regard to the lines of flight of the birds, their habits and breeding times. Federal legislation is based on the assumption that all wild animals are the property of the states and in passing from state to state, the authors of the bills say, should come under the care of the central government. Lest the government should not have the right to exercise this care according to the constitution, however, Senator McLean has introduced an amendment to the constitution which would definitely establish the right of the government.

The authors of the bills in urging their passage, point out that it has been impossible to get uniform game laws in the separate states. The state laws, they add, do not offer protection to the birds because many of these laws designate as closed seasons those times in the year when the birds are not flying. Nor are these birds well protected, they say, when the laws of one state would prevent their destruction and the laws of the neighboring state allow it.

The passage of laws of this nature have been asked by the agriculture department for years and the National Association of Audubon Societies have been long active in urging such a step in legislation. Since the introduction of these bills, the first of their kind to come before Congress, letters of indorsement have been received from game protection societies, game clubs and similar organizations interested in the preservation of the birds in all parts of the country.

VASSAR CHAIN GIRLS SELECTED

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Twenty-four girls to carry the daisy chain on class day were announced after chapel Tuesday night. They are:

Margaret Marshall Armstrong, Hampton, Va.; Mildred Brown, Fannock, N. J.; Mary Berdan Buckingham, Springfield, O.; Sylvia Crowell, Montclair, N. J.; Blanche Emma Ellsworth, Milwaukee; Katherine Kingsley Farnham, New Haven, Conn.; Rosalind Fleming, San Bernardino, Cal.; Eleanor Johnston Fry, Philadelphia; Elizabeth Bassett French, Montclair, N. J.; Ruth Goss, New York; Abby Mather Hamilton, Great Falls, Mont.; Martha Clay Hollister, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Estelle Mulqueen, New York; Harriet Bray Paddock, Milwaukee; Dorothy Knutsford Proctor, Gloucester, Mass.; Georgia Jeannette Stilson, Cortland, N. Y.; Marjorie Bruce Stuart, New York; Audrey Whitten Thompson, Portland, Me.; Marion Torrey, Worcester, Mass.; Corona Beatrice Williams, Berkeley, Cal.; Phyllis Hamilton Williams, Nutley, N. J.; Katherine Neil Wilson, Lexington, Mo.; Helen George Winter, Mason City, Ia.; Marjorie Woods, Sevier, Va.

LOS ANGELES DEPOT PLANNED

SANTA BARBARA, Cal.—Following a banquet here recently it was announced by President Ripley of the Santa Fe railroad that one of the important matters taken up by the officials was a plan for the erection of a magnificent depot in Los Angeles.

DR. MANN TO SPEAK

The Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, rector of Trinity church, will deliver the commencement address next June at Boston University.

MONITOR SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

NEWSDEALER DELIVERY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

St. Paul and Falmouth Sts., Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen:—Please deliver The Christian Science Monitor through

(Newsdealer)..... to address given below and for the time specified.

Name.....

Street and number.....

City.....

State.....

For..... year beginning.....

Amt. sent \$.....

RATES FOR NEWSDEALER DELIVERY

\$6.00 the year, \$3.00 for six months, 50c the month.

If there is no newsdealer delivery in your vicinity the Monitor will be sent by mail. Rates on application to Circulation Department, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

World News by Correspondence

IMPROVED SCHOOLS OF TURKEY ARE POINTED OUT AS PROOF OF PROGRESS BY MINISTER DJAVID BEY

New Head of Public Works Department Who Was Formerly in Charge of Finance Is Interviewed at Constantinople by Special Representative of the Monitor

TAX RECEIPTS OF COUNTRY INCREASING

"Great improvements are in store for Constantinople," is the conclusion of the special representative of the Monitor who interviewed the members of the Turkish cabinet, after an audience with Djavid Bey, the late minister for finance, now minister of public works. One of the official's strong points in his argument that the present government of Turkey is carrying out needed reforms is the assertion that no fewer than 30,000 pupils are now attending the public schools. This is the third of a series of interviews obtained from the cabinet ministers at the Sublime Porte.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The house of Djavid Bey, minister of public works and late minister for finance, is situated in Stamboul, the essentially Turkish part of the city of Constantinople. It is a steep and long climb from the Galata bridge, which spans the Golden Horn, to this part of the city. The minister of public works had not actually taken up his new appointment, but was nevertheless glad to spend an hour of a very busy day in discussing the situation in Turkey with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

It is not necessary to be many minutes in the company of the ex-minister of finance in order to realize that here is a man of exceptionally sound judgment; alert, unusually quick, concise, and above all, active. Under the guidance of such a man the department of which he is about to take charge will undoubtedly prosper, and it is safe to conclude that great improvements are in store for Constantinople. Djavid Bey commenced by saying that he would reverse the order of things for a moment and cross-question his visitor, which he forthwith did, asking numerous questions as to the impressions which Constantinople, the members of the cabinet and the country generally had made.

Regrets Press Inaccuracy

After this, Djavid Bey was asked his opinion as to the attitude of the European press towards Turkey. "Speaking especially with reference to the English newspapers," he replied, "I regret very much that they are so inaccurate, and in many cases, persistently opposed to this country. You remember," he continued, rapidly walking up and down the room as he spoke, "that the proposed loan with France fell through last year. This gave rise to much unjust criticism—criticism which proved to be unjust by the very favorable financial report subsequently published by Sir Adam Block. Now the critics could have ascertained the true facts from him, but they did not trouble to do this. It was at once a great pity and a great mistake."

Then, in reply to a question as to the general feeling in Turkey towards England, he replied: "Turkey has always been anxious to maintain good relations with England, and that feeling exists today in no small degree. At the same time, when one continually sees the newspapers writing against the party of Union and Progress one is tempted to lose patience."

Albania and Macedonia

Referring to the reports of occurrences in Albania, he declared that "they are most certainly exaggerated, and not only these accounts of doings in Albania, but those with respect to Macedonia."

"We know and admit," he added, steadily continuing his walk, "that there have been excesses, but it is a great pity that it should be said that they were permitted or committed intentionally. Remember that civilization is not so very old in this part of the world. People must have patience and they must give us time to teach and educate the people. I ask you, is there any other country that would do better in similar circumstances? The constitution has not been established very long, and look at the difficulties we have had to contend with. Difficulties in Albania, the Yemen, Kurdistan, all these required our immediate attention; nevertheless, the government has been striving to improve the conditions at home at the same time."

Committee's Schools Cited

Referring especially to the criticism of the committee of union and progress, Djavid Bey said: "You will realize that we have not exactly been doing nothing when I tell you that we have today no fewer than 30,000 pupils attending the schools supported by that committee. Further, I maintain, that even if the committee has made mistakes, the great work accomplished in the establishment of these schools would alone be sufficient to warrant the forgiveness of mistakes." Referring especially to the solution of the Albanian question, Djavid Bey said: "You will probably find that the minister for the interior himself, as well as Mr. Graves, a member of the finance committee, will accompany the commission appointed to look into the matter. It has been stated in some quarters that these troubles might have been stopped by other means than despatching troops. The course taken was, however, the only possible one, for if we had not sent troops, there would have been worse troubles, and these would have increased until eventually some foreign power would have felt compelled to intervene. No one can surely think that we under-

took these expeditions for pleasure, for they afforded us no satisfaction whatever, either from a military or from a financial point of view."

Finances Are Improving

Speaking of the financial condition of the country, Djavid Bey said: "The financial condition of the country has been very considerably improved during the last four years. The receipts have been increased without the taxes having been raised. I may say that there has been an increase of £2,200,000,000 in the receipts since the revolution and all this has been accomplished without any increase whatever on the taxes levied."

"I think," the ex-finance minister said, stopping for a moment in his rapid pacing of the room, "that this proves that there is no leakage, and that there is no loss, added to which there is, today, far better management than there was under the old regime, for then there was absolutely no financial control whatever, whereas now it is most rigid."

"There is still, of course, ample scope for increasing the revenue of the country; but until we are in a position to better regulate the tariff and until the Turk is placed on at least an equal footing with the foreigner, our revenue will not be as high as it should be. At present the Turkish merchant is taxed where the foreigner goes free and for three years we have been discussing this question with the powers. So far, however, we have accomplished nothing."

More Workers Needed

The next question discussed was that of employment and after Djavid Bey had explained to him the method of solving this question adopted by The Christian Science Monitor, by inserting advertisements free, thus bringing the unemployed into touch with the employer, he said, "You will be interested to hear that within the last four years, wages have nearly doubled in this country, and I am not referring to those of any particular class of workers, but to wages generally. As regards laborers, artisans or mechanics, we have nothing like sufficient in Turkey. There is a perpetual demand for men, in fact, it may be said that the labor question in Turkey is becoming a problem."

At this point Djavid Bey stopped in his walk. Many subjects had been incidentally talked over, but, to a large extent, these had been covered by interviews previously published. It was obvious that the minister's generosity had been sufficiently taxed and the interviewer withdrew, leaving him to continue his work upon the many difficult questions awaiting his attention.

NEW COPTIC COUNCIL FOR EGYPT URGED BY ISMAIL PASHA SIDKI

(Special to the Monitor)

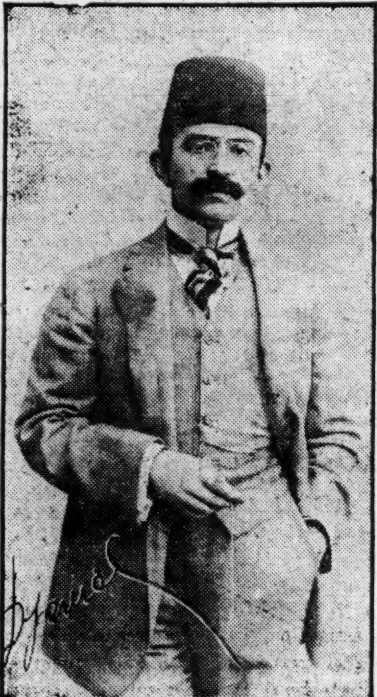
CAIRO, Egypt—A scheme for reviving the Coptic Council or Mejlis, which was recently dissolved by the patriarch, was introduced into the legislative council by Ismail Pasha Sidki, under secretary to the ministry of the interior. The Coptic Council, which was first formed in 1875 at a time when the affairs of the Copts were in considerable confusion, was soon dissolved, being revived subsequently in 1883, in 1892 and again in 1910.

The duties of the council, Ismail Pasha Sidki explained, would be to investigate all the secular and religious affairs of the Coptic community, manage the educational institutions, control the income and expenditures of public money, organize charity, repair and build churches, and in general endeavor to improve the moral, material, social and spiritual condition of the Coptic community. For purely ecclesiastical and doctrinal questions a sub-committee would be formed consisting of four clerical members of the council with the patriarch as chairman. The council would be renewed once in every five years.

One of the most important tasks of the council, the under secretary explained, would be to lay down regulations for the Coptic schools. The courses of study would have to be approved by the ministry of education, the question of religious education being left to the clerical sub-committee of the council. The council would have power to open new schools, as well as churches and public libraries.



Bazaar scene in Stamboul, the essentially Turkish part of the city of Constantinople



DJAVID BEY
Turkish minister of public works

AUTOMATIC PHONES FOR ENGLAND IS AIM OF NEW COMMITTEE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A parliamentary committee, to consist of young, energetic business men of all classes, is now being formed to watch the question of the telephones.

The chief objects of the committee will be (1) to watch the working of the present system, and (2) to campaign on behalf of the introduction of the automatic system of telephoning. With regard to the former, the committee will probably appoint technical experts whose duty it will be to receive and analyze complaints, and, if necessary, report them to the government. But on the latter object, the committee will concentrate all its chief efforts.

Apparently there are a great many people who look upon automatic telephoning as a thing still in the experimental stage, but this is far from being the case. The system is used in Chicago and many American towns. It is the only one used in Munich, and is now being introduced into Berlin and other great cities on the continent.

By the automatic system all operators are done away with, the subscriber making his own connection. It is therefore recommended that wherever a new installation is to be introduced, preference should be given to the automatic system, but if the postoffice should object to scrapping all its existing outfit, as is not unlikely, it might be persuaded to adopt what is known as the semi-automatic system.

Under this, when the subscriber makes his automatic connection with the exchange, an operator merely connects the required number, without the need for ringing up or saying anything.

The present British telephone system leaves a great deal to be desired, and any improvement on the same will probably be warmly welcomed by the British public.

PETROL-ELECTRICITY MAY REPLACE STEAM ON ENGLISH RAILWAY

Great Western Company Installs Experimental Coach on Windsor Branch and May Extend Innovation

FIRST IN COUNTRY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Great Western Railway Company is considering the possibility of using petrol or a combination of petrol and electricity upon branch railway lines, instead of steam.

Hitherto petrol engines have been practically confined in this country to road haulage and to river pleasure craft. The Great Western Railway Company, realizing the importance of the question, has accordingly installed upon the Windsor branch for temporary service between Slough and Windsor an experimental coach, the first of its kind to be used in this country. It is entirely independent of steam power and external auxiliaries, such as a third rail and overhead wires.

The car has been designed and constructed by the British Thomson-Houston Company and is fitted with a 40-horsepower Maudslayi petrol engine, which transmits its power through an electric motor of similar capacity. Accommodation is provided for 46 passengers, and the car has a maximum speed of nearly 35 miles per hour, with an average of 20 miles per hour. Absolute smoothness of running and a minimum of strain upon the gearing when starting and stopping is insured. In order to meet the Board of Trade requirements with regard to brake power, the car is provided with a powerful screw hand brake and a vacuum brake.

Should this experiment prove a success, important developments may be anticipated not only on their own system but on others in this country.

TASMANIA MINES IN NEED OF LABOR

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Tasmania—Work at the Mount Lyell Company's mines has been vigorously resumed after the holidays, being limited only by the supply of labor available. At both the North Lyell and Mount Lyell mines operations have been chiefly confined to getting the slopes mullocked up to enable ore extraction to be carried on continuously.

It is hoped within another three weeks to bring the output up to the normal requirements of from 15,000 to 20,000 tons monthly, assuming, of course, that sufficient labor can be secured. At the reduction works only one furnace has been in the blast, but operations at the converters have been resumed and a second furnace was blown in recently.

FARM BUILDINGS TO BE STUDIED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A departmental committee, with Christopher Turner as chairman, has been appointed by Mr. Runciman, president of the board of agriculture, to inquire and to report as to the nature and character of the buildings which should be provided for use in connection with small agricultural holdings in England and Wales, and to submit a series of plans and specifications, likely to be of assistance to local authorities and land owners, for the purpose.

WORN BY WISE WOMEN

Nemo CORSETS



THE VALUE OF A GOOD NAME

A GOOD NAME is a priceless asset in business life. It means public confidence—and that spells success. A GOOD TRADE-MARK is an equally valuable asset, to be guarded most carefully.

Nemo Corsets have earned and now enjoy world-wide popularity and the reputation of being the most comfortable, most durable and best-fitting corsets in existence. The Nemo good name and trade-mark constitute our most valuable assets, which self-interest alone compels us to guard with the utmost care—by making good every claim and promise, and by steadfastly maintaining the high quality of our merchandise.

A good name and a good trade-mark are YOUR PROTECTION when buying corsets. Careless or mercenary merchants may want you to take something else when you ask for the Nemo, but—

Don't let them "put it over" on YOU—BE A WISE WOMAN!

Your dealer CAN supply you with Nemo Corsets if he WILL. If you don't INSIST, you will miss the GREAT VALUES we have prepared for you. A Nemo model for every figure—\$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00.

In Good Stores Everywhere

(11)

KOPS BROS., Mfrs., New York

PLAN IS DRAWN UP FOR AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL IN ALGIERS

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—At the solicitation of M. Lutaud, Governor-General of Algiers, M. Painleve, one of the most prominent members of the Paris institute, has drawn up a report concerning the organization of technical instruction in Algiers.

This report provides for three boards which are to supervise the three branches of proposed instruction—agricultural, industrial and commercial.

The first is the most important and M. Painleve dwells at some length on the details of its organization. He considers it necessary that a technical institute for agricultural purposes be founded, in connection with the University of Algiers which would furnish professors for its faculty. Besides the regular academic courses the institute would include a department for collecting information and another for research work.

SEEKING SETTLERS FOR SOUTH AFRICA

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—In the course of the debate on the government's crown lands bill, General Botha, replying to the complaint of Sir Percy Fitzpatrick, maintained that not only had the government not discouraged immigration but they had on the contrary always encouraged it. It was their intention to first use the crown lands for settlement, and then to purchase other lands. They would do all in their power, he continued, to prevent a land boom and to eliminate speculation.

LONDON'S SCHOOL GROWTH

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In spite of the growth of educational expenditure in London, and it has increased in the last seven years from £4,250,000 to over £6,000,000, the progressive members of the committee complain that the pace is still not fast enough.

HOMES IN CANADA PROMISED MANY ENGLISH CHILDREN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Speaking at the central poor law conference Earl Grey urged that children should be taken from their poor law surroundings in this country and placed with families in Canada. He had come to the conference, he explained, with the express purpose of reassuring any who might be doubtful as to the treatment given to English children in the Dominion.

Many of the provincial governments, he pointed out, had established a register of selected families who could be safely entrusted with the care of an imported child. In addition to this there were provincial and federal supervisors who paid surprise visits from time to time to see if the children were properly looked after. There were also voluntary lady visitors to schools, whose report, if necessary, would result in the transfer of a child to a different school.

What he wanted to impress upon them was that there were a large number of admirable people in Canada ready to adopt the poor law children.

SUGAR BEET TEST RESULTS ISSUED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—W. S. Horne, member of Parliament for the Guildford division, who has been making experiments in the cultivation of sugar beet, has issued a statement showing the results obtained. According to this the net weight of the crop worked out at 14 tons 14 cwt. per acre, and the cost at £11 6s. 6d. per acre, exclusive of rates and taxes. From the results obtained Mr. Horne concludes that it is unprofitable to grow sugar beet on light sandy soil like that at Shuckliff, where he resides, but in deeper and stiffer lands it should be possible to obtain more favorable results.

WALES RESERVOIR IS STARTED

(Special to the Monitor)

CWMYOY, Wales—Work has begun on the new reservoir for the western valleys of Monmouthshire, which is to be constructed at a cost of £247,000 near Cwmoy at the foot of the Black mountains not far from Llanthony abbey. The scheme will supply water for a population exceeding 100,000.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN OVERSEA EXPORTS AND IMPORTS GROW

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—Particulars relating to the overseas trade of the state for the month of December have been supplied by the customs department.

They indicate that the high level of prosperity attained during recent years, consequent on the expansion of the primary and secondary industries, is still well maintained.

The total value of the exports during the month was £1,231,749, an increase of £433,565 over the value of the exports during December, 1910. The imports for the period under review were valued at £474,345, made up as follows: From United Kingdom, £224,899; other British possessions, £62,409; foreign countries, £187,037. The chief items of staple exports were: Wool, £443,317; wheat, £190,318; ores and concentrates, £184,347; silver, £45,880; skins, £33,164; copper, £30,150; flour, £21,619; tallow, £18,283; lead, £11,200, and butter, £10,707.

For the 12 months ended Dec. 31, last, the overseas trade amounted to £1,346,521, an increase of £126,781 over that of 1910.

GERMAN EXPEDITION TO KONGO

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Ger.—The chairman of the Colonial Society has decided to despatch an expedition to study the conditions of that portion of the Kongo which has lately been ceded to Germany under the Franco-German agreement.

MISSIONARY FUND INCREASES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At a meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel it was announced that last year's income was £212,917, £3400 in excess of the income of 1910 and of all normal previous years.

OXFORD PROFESSOR RESIGNS

(Special to the Monitor)

OXFORD, Eng.—Professor Odling, who for 40 years has filled the position of Waynflete professor of chemistry at Oxford University, has just tendered his resignation.

IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

CARUSO AS JOHNSON

The Boston opera company presented Puccini's "Girl of the Golden West" at a special performance Tuesday evening, with Enrico Caruso, tenor of the Metropolitan opera company of New York, singing the role of Johnson. The music was under the direction of Mr. Moranzoni. The cast was as follows:

Minnie..... Carmen Melis
Johnson..... Enrico Caruso
Rance..... Giovanni Polesi
Nick..... Luigi Cilla
Ashby..... Edward Lankow
Sonora..... Ramon Blanchart
Trin..... Leo Devaux
Fid..... A. Silli
Bello..... Attilio Pulcini
Harry..... Rafaelo Diaz
Joe..... Ernesto Giaccone
Happy..... Carmine Montella
Larkens..... Rodolfo Fornari
Billy..... Luigi Tavecchia
Winkle..... Elvira Leveroni
Wallace..... Jose Mardones
Castro..... Bernard Olschansky
Post Rider..... Riccardo Ghidini

It was a large audience for one man to call out. The illustrious tenor whom the Metropolitan opera management lets go out of its reach only on the rarest occasions had the enthusiastic applause of a crowded house all his own. The listeners of the special night had the satisfaction of hearing an artist whom the regular subscribers may not hear, for all their boasted relation of allies with the maintainers of opera in New York. The overflowing audience of Tuesday night showed its appreciation of the first of tenors by being present; the more practiced audience of a Monday, Wednesday or Friday night would have shown appreciation by its sensitiveness to the great artist's singing. This does not consist in repeated curtain calls, nor in applause given immediately after a loud note is sung. It is evidenced in alert attention to the lyric high lights, in emotional sympathy with the interpreter's chief moments, in readiness to fall under the rhythmic sway of an exalted piece of declamation, in surrender to the charm of a vocal phrase that binds two contrasted strains of melody into one.

On Tuesday night the first Johnson came in sight who could make an impelling illusion of a regenerated outlaw. The question has always come up in former presentations of Puccini's "Girl" on the Boston opera stage, whether the libretto really provided means, as it professes to do, for the chief male impersonator to reveal a bandit made over into a man through a gracious feminine influence. The actor's opportunity came, if it came at all, in the first act. It was lost wholly by the artist who enacted the part in the Boston production of a year ago; it was only faintly hinted at by the one who walked in the hero's boots early in the present season. It was made the most of by Mr. Caruso. The thing is easily enough done, apparently, if the actor builds his impersonation with reference to a climax at the close of the money-keg dialogue of Johnson and Minnie. There is a stage direction there about Johnson's having a sudden impulse, as he tells Minnie that the robbers will not dare touch her or the gold which she is guarding for the boys. The outward representation of that impulse is the whole secret of making the outlaw motive effective.

The man who looked alarmed when he came out of the dance hall and saw Castro bound, and waiting for the boys to take him scouting for Ramerrez, the man who gave the money barrel the test of a sly kick when Nick rolled it out into the middle of the tavern floor, is explained to the enlightenment of everybody in that "sudden impulse." The difference between that Belasco impulse and the kind which operatic tenors usually have to give expression to, is that it is something requiring pure histrionic and not vocal effort. And there the dramatist offers a problem which Mr. Caruso, better than any other tenor of the Italian school, can solve. For whereas our former Johnsons have been singers first and actors afterwards, Mr. Caruso is everything first and nothing afterwards. Mr. Caruso does not divide his task into departments, balancing, compromising, exchanging equivalents; he takes all that Puccini puts before him, vocal line, declamation, stage direction, and executes it all boldly and amply. Musical values, speech values, picture values, are all in the account.

The freest-throated singer of the present day, neither Mr. Melba nor anybody else excepted, Mr. Caruso deserves the position he holds in the first of opera houses. When Bostonians have been through a lyric apprenticeship as long as that which New Yorkers have had, they may be able to claim the services of an artist like the one who visited their theater Tuesday night. It is a question whether Mr. Caruso could work in the routine of Boston opera, as it is developed today, and find scope for his extraordinary genius. His buoyant interpretations are not for a public that takes art with tremendous seriousness.

The community now closing the first instrument of its operatic activity and cautiously inaugurating its second, would soon wish to temper the style of this lively tragedian, if it had the shaping of his work in its hands. For Mr. Caruso, while representing the heroes of Puccini and Leoncavallo and other Italian lyric dramatists with the most life-like persuasion, is all the time standing outside his character and laughing at it. Indeed, notwithstanding his sincerity and his delight in the verism of the modern composers of his country, he is above all else a satirist. The tragedy in which he figures, or the melodrama, as the case may be, is only a little play within the great comedy which artists and audience are enacting together.

Opera in the large as an expression of twentieth century manners, is the art which Mr. Caruso, like many another

singer of the New York company, stands for. It is not only Mr. Caruso's voice we hear in the California forest singing scorn at Jack Rance, it is the voice of a community that has drilled itself to the brilliancies of the highest comedy.

SONATA RECITAL

Miss Josephine T. Durrell, violinist, and Lee Pattison, pianist, gave their first joint recital last night in Steiner hall to a good sized and friendly audience that showed its desire to encourage both by hearty applause and by gifts of flowers. Much favorable comment was heard as to the quality of the work done by the musicians and favorable comment ought to be forthcoming as to their good sense in making a program. Four sonatas in part or entire were played as follows: Sonata in G minor, Purcell; Sonata in A major, Corelli; Sonata in C minor, Beethoven; Sonata, Op. 1, Malchevsky.

In all of these numbers Mr. Pattison at the piano, whether from unfamiliarity with the acoustics of the hall or from lack of sympathy with Miss Durrell's music feeling, overshadowed the violin playing noticeably in the volume of his tone. As these two go farther on the trail blazed by Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes of New York Mr. Pattison may learn to subordinate himself to the combined effect desired. As he plays now the music seems out of balance and a certain lack of refinement appears in his work which would not be intimated if he were playing alone. His technique is sure and his tone even and commanding with a sustained volume in forte passages good to hear except that it is too strong for the violin.

Miss Durrell showed at first a slight hesitation which soon wore off and left revealed a good technique and a dominating feeling for the music that is clear, strong and healthy. Her left hand, sure and flexible, gives promise of much; her boxing arm has a certain rigidity yet which will be overcome as study in rhythmic and divisional bowings is followed.

Clear, exacting, steady fingering is demanded in the first bars of the Purcell sonata, the opening piece, and Miss Durrell was equal to it in spite of the feeling of strangeness apparent to her as she stood for the first time in the position of a "sonata recitalist." This constraint showed itself again in the first movement of the Corelli sonata, called "grave" on the program, but for the most part her feeling for the music dominated her technique, and it was a feeling of remarkably good sense. Miss Durrell brought this same clear music sense to her reading of the familiar C minor sonata of Beethoven, especially in the serious strains of the second movement, the adagio cantabile, into which she put a certain grace of expression that was at times clouded by the somewhat too insistent tone of the piano. Her best work of the evening was done in the Malchevsky sonata, which follows not at all the sonata form, but consists in its second movement of seven variations on a simple pleasing theme. These afforded an opportunity for expression of various sorts, and the player quite evidently enjoyed giving voice to them.

She was most effective in the one called "Berceuse," played with muted strings, simply and earnestly, but Mr. Pattison was a trifle too emphatic and overwhelming for the spirit of a cradle song—so much so that Miss Durrell's pizzicato was quite obliterated. This defect was even more noticeable in the finale, written after a "Carnaval" fashion, with a few gentle fireworks.

Both players are graduates of the New England Conservatory. Miss Durrell a pupil of Felix Winterpitz and Mr. Pattison of Carl Baermann. If they elect to go on in sonata recital work it will be interesting to watch the development of sympathy between players and the effectiveness of individual brilliance that the more complete tone of the combined instruments may be brought out.

MUSIC NOTES

The repertoire of the Boston Opera Company for the week of March 11 is as follows:

Monday—"Hansel und Gretel." Mmes. Swartz, Fisher, Claessens, DeCourcy, d'Olive; Mr. Goritz. Followed by L'Enfant Prodigue." Mme. Gay; Messrs. De Potter, Riddez. Incidental dances arranged by Mme. Cerutti.

Wednesday afternoon—Special performance. "Carmen." Mmes. Calve, Fisher, Martini, DeCourcy, Messrs. Clement, Riddez, Barreau.

Wednesday evening—"Trovatore." Mmes. Madsen, Gay, Morella, Messrs. Zenatello, Polesi, Silli, Giaccone.

Friday—"Germania." Mmes. Melis, Fisher, Leveroni, d'Olive, DeCourcy, Messrs. Zenatello, Polesi, Blanchart, Mardones.

Saturday matinee—"Thais." Mmes. Garden, Fisher, Swartz, Claessens, Scotney, Messrs. Clement, Renaud, Lankow. Saturday evening—"Thais." Mmes. Melis, Fisher, Swartz, Claessens, Martini, Messrs. De Potter, Riddez, Lankow. Mme. Teresa Cerutti will make her first appearance at the Boston opera house tonight, giving solo dances in L'Enfant Prodigue." Mme. Cerutti will be assisted by the ballet.

The Zoellner String Quartet comes to Boston Saturday afternoon under the direction of Marc Lagen of New York. They play Beethoven's quartet in Op. 18, No. 3, and Tschakowsky's quartet, Op. 11. The program contains in addition to these works, Sinding's serenade for two violins and piano and an aria from Donizetti's "Favorita" for the assisting soloist, Miss Marion May.

Andreas Dippel's singers, known earlier in the season as the Chicago opera company, and known now as the Philadelphia-Chicago opera company, presented Wolf-Ferrari's "The Jewels of the Madonna" at the Metropolitan opera house.

BAY STATE NEWS

NEWTON

A triangular debating league, which includes the high schools in Brookline, Somerville and Newton, has been formed and the first discussion will be held in the assembly hall of the technical high school here Friday evening between the Newton and Brookline teams. The subject is, "Resolved, That it is impossible to establish any method of arbitration by which international war shall be abolished." Affirmative speakers for Brookline are to be E. T. Clarke, E. C. Ferguson and J. H. Spitz. Newton speakers in the negative are to be C. D. Kepner, Jr., C. B. Ames and W. M. Leonard, Jr.

RANDOLPH

The Baptist church has called the Rev. Herbert L. Howard of Dunkirk, N. Y., to its pulpit. The pulpit has been vacant since September, when the Rev. E. Williams resigned to become pastor of a Baptist church at West Roxbury.

The Tower Hill Methodist Episcopal church has elected: Chester Paine, Percy Paine, Miss Bessie Paine, Mrs. M. Ella Thayer, Mrs. Abraham Jones, Norman Jones and Frank Macauley delegates to the Southern New England conference at Providence in April. The church has requested the return of its pastor, the Rev. E. L. Swartz for another year.

EVERETT

Mizpah lodge, Knights of Pythias, will confer the rank of knight on four candidates at its meeting tomorrow evening. Teutonia lodge of Boston will be the visiting lodge and Grand Chancellor Milchor and Edwin J. Tirrell, deputy grand chancellor, will speak.

Miss Agnes F. Dillinghouse has been elected teacher of the special class at the Lincoln school and Miss Teresa Cavanaugh has been elected teacher of the eighth grade at the Warren school.

MIDDLEBORO

L. F. Kelley, Dr. J. P. Leahy, Bourne Wood, Edward A. Perry and H. E. Lunt were named a committee to have charge of the arrangements for the institution of a lodge of Elks in this town. It is expected that the lodge can be instituted in about two months.

Edmund E. Day, Ph.D., of the department of economics of Harvard University will address the Commercial Club this evening on "Problems in Massachusetts Taxation."

QUINCY

Adams chapter, D. R., has elected: Regent, Mrs. Nelson V. Titus; vice-regent, Mrs. Frank F. Prescott; treasurer, Mrs. William Porter; secretary, Mrs. Walter E. Piper; historian, Mrs. E. Granville Pratt; council for two years, Mrs. Charles H. Sprague, Mrs. Charles Wilson and Miss Harriet B. Pierce; delegates to the national convention, Mrs. Nelson V. Titus and Miss Harriet B. Pierce.

HANOVER

Morrill A. Phillips of South Hanover has been added to the committee appointed to investigate the subject of a water supply in the town. At the annual town meeting last Monday an attempt was made to postpone any further action until the next annual meeting but the question was finally left so that a further discussion of the subject can come before the town at a special town meeting.

NEEDHAM

The park commissioners have set aside \$500 of its appropriation for the purpose of grading and laying out the Thorpe memorial park at Needham Heights.

Frank W. Gorse of Needham, Charles Macgaher of Boston and Charles Keen of Brookline have been appointed a committee to draft a schedule of games for the clubs in the State Cricket League for the coming season.

NORWELL

The D. Willard Robinson Woman's Relief Corps held the first of a series of whist parties at the G. A. R. hall at Ridge hill last evening.

Harry T. Fogg has been elected treasurer of the South Scituate Savings Bank in this town. He is the fourth in the generation in the Fogg family to hold the position.

BROCKTON

The Matinee Art Club will have an outing March 11, in Boston, when the members will attend the performance of "The Country Boy" and will take dinner at one of the hotels.

The Churchill & Alden Company will start a third shoe factory soon and have received numerous proposals to install it outside this city.

BROOKLINE

Paul L. Gifford, son of the Rev. O. P. Gifford, has left for Mexico, where he will be an assistant superintendent of a silver mine.

Hand Brothers have been awarded the contract for painting the various rooms of the town hall.

WEYMOUTH

The First Methodist Episcopal church has elected Joseph A. Cushing A. Cushing lay delegate to the annual session of the southern New England conference at Providence in April.

New York, Tuesday evening at a special performance. The leading singers were Miss Carolina White and Messrs. Bassi and Sammarco. The impersonations of the latest verist characters to be composed for soprano, tenor and baritone, impressed the audience. The music, which was interpreted by Mr. Campanini, von favor, and so did the scenic studies of Mr. Dippel's stage manager.

GOV. FOSS TRANSMITS BILL CONSOLIDATING UTILITY COMMISSIONS

(Continued from page one)

control of the rates and practices of the utilities for the public good.

One or the other of these methods must be finally adopted. Regulation is still on trial, and it behooves us all to see to it that it is so thoroughly worked out that we shall not be driven perforce to ownership. The time has come when extension of the law and enforcement of it should be the avowed attitude of all persons who wish the perpetuation of present conditions.

In the early days Massachusetts led the way in the regulation of the railroad by commission; but of late Massachusetts has seen most of the progressive states of the country passing her by. She should adopt the newer method of regulation by a centralized commission, now that it has been sufficiently tried out in so many states, if she is to maintain her former leadership in the control of businesses which are affected with public interest.

It is a matter of notoriety that the people of Massachusetts are not being protected so well in this respect as the citizens of other states. The special commission is a thing of the past in public service regulation; and it is time that Massachusetts realized that fact.

The movement for the general public service commission was first brought to the attention of the country only five years ago by the enactment of the New York public service commission law. New York then had, as we have now in Massachusetts, a railroad commission and a gas and electric commission; and the jurisdiction originally granted to that commission was made to cover only railroads and state railways and gas and electric companies.

How much further this idea of general regulation by one commission of all the public services has developed may be judged from the New Jersey public utility act of last year, wherein public utilities are mentioned generally and then the term is defined as covering all concerns operating the steam railroad, traction railway, canal, express, subway, pipe line, gas, electric light, heat, power, water, oil, sewer, telephone or telegraph system, for public use.

In view of this widespread movement I believe that this Legislature should undertake at once the thorough reform of our obsolete system of commission control.

New Way Favored

Indeed, in most of the states of the Union the special commission idea has now been finally abandoned in fact, although not always in name. For example, the railroad commissions of Alabama, Florida, Indiana, Louisiana, Minnesota, Michigan, Mississippi, North Carolina, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and the interstate commerce commission at Washington, have such jurisdiction over other public services than railroads that they are virtually public utility commissions. And within the past few years the legislatures in very many states, upon full consideration of the desirability of having a single public service commission with jurisdiction over all the important public utilities, have established a single commission to do all the work of regulation with a sufficient organization to administer efficiently the whole law of public service.

I do not need to emphasize the importance of the fact that in California, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Kansas, Maryland, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, Washington and Wisconsin, this policy of having a single commission with full control over the public utilities has been put into effect. I might add that in at least two states, Illinois and Pennsylvania, action has been taken by the Legislature looking toward the drafting of a public service bill, and that for two other jurisdictions, Rhode Island and the District of Columbia, legislation is now in progress.

Indeed, when it is considered how defective our machinery for regulation is at present, it is a wonder that the work done by the existing commissions is as well done as it is. Consider for a moment how the energy of the state is scattered at present. A railroad commission, its powers dating from the infancy of regulation in 1872, can make recommendations about their service to the railroads and expressmen; a gas and electric light commission with the powers which that commission got in 1885, can issue orders to the gas and electric companies as to cease acting improperly.

The highway commission by a temporary expedient, adopted in 1906, has jurisdiction over telephone and telegraph rates. Moreover, the state board of health has a theoretical power over water rates given it in 1900. Without having any general system of regulation how can it be expected that there will be effective administration. Granted that these commissions are doing some part of their work well, how can the whole work be well done?

The bill which I submit to you here, with has been worked out with unusual care and with expert advice. It is first of all devoted to a consolidation of the different commissions which now exercise a divided supervision over the public service companies in Massachusetts. In this consolidation the board of railroad commissioners and the board of gas and electric light commissioners will disappear as independent entities. And the special powers of regulation which the

highway commission and the board of health now accidentally exercise will be taken away from them.

It is proposed to organize in their place a public service commission of five members, on the basis of five year terms. In order to make it certain that men of the highest grade could be got, it is thought wise to provide for the payment of liberal salaries to these commissioners. It stands to reason that in the long run a higher grade of public official can be got to take office and induced to stay at an adequate salary and a proper term than if the compensation is insufficient and the term too short.

You will note that in the draft of the bill which I am submitting to you the commission is left unusual discretion as to the organization of its force. I feel that we should get the right sort of men to serve upon this commission, and then give them a free hand. My idea as to the course of administration is that matters of fundamental importance shall be disposed of by the commissioners as a board directly, such as certificates of exigency and issues of additional securities. But it is assumed that matters of routine shall be handled first of all in the subordinate bureau, such as inspection and reports.

On some such basis as this it is believed that the advantages of centralized administration and those of specialized action may both be obtained in a high degree. By this plan the work of the commission itself is so broad that it will have the opportunity to develop large policies, and yet it will not be put out of touch with the course of administration itself.

Power Over Roads Lacking

The bill which I am submitting to you is designed primarily to bring about greater efficiency in doing what we are at present purporting to do and to bring the whole of public service regulation in Massachusetts up to the highest existing Massachusetts standard in every respect. In no way does the present situation in Massachusetts look worse than when the variations in the powers of different commissions are observed.

The railroad commission has no power at all in such fundamental matters as rates and service. Its functions are so obsolete that it can still only recommend changes in these respects. Such recommendations as they have ventured to make as to these matters have from time to time been defiantly disobeyed.

A commission which has only power to recommend can never command any real respect from any one, either from the companies or from the public. It cannot be relied on in the long run to do its work with that spirit of independence which should characterize the dealings of a public body with contending interests. I feel confident, for example, that the reason that the gas and electric commission is today in better repute with the people generally than the railroad commission is that, having been later established, it has more modern powers.

I believe, therefore, as a perusal of this bill will show you, that the time has come for a substantial advance in the present control over the public services, as part of a general public service act. For example, I take it to be fundamental in rate regulation today that all of the public service companies should file their schedules of rates with the commission and that these schedules should everywhere be free to the inspection of the public.

The schedule rate thereby becomes a sacred thing; and any departure from the schedule is proof positive of that most heinous of modern industrial crimes—discrimination. Again, the power to inquire into the service which is being rendered by any company is fundamental, if there is to be a really sufficient protection for the public receiving the service.

I believe that state control and private ownership is the best solution of the utility problem. It seems to be a proper accommodation of the respective functions of the state and the proprietors that the state may do anything that may be called regulation, but the companies should be left the right of management of their business.

I submit, for instance, that a commission should not be given power to mail to every gas company in the state on Jan. 1 a schedule of rates for the ensuing year. Nor should a commission be given power to frame a timetable for a railroad and insist on its running its trains after a certain date in accordance with it. In either case this would be management, not regulation. To let a commission give such universal directions would be equivalent to management without the responsibilities thereof; to give relief in particular matters is of the essence of regulation.

Primarily therefore the bill is an administrative reform which I trust most people will feel unquestionably makes for a higher degree of effectiveness in doing what we are already doing. At the same time, in such a consolidation it is inevitable that there should be an increase in certain directions in the powers which such a public service commission should exercise.

Of course in a consolidation like this, the various powers of the existing commissions would be brought up to the highest standard, which has been established in Massachusetts in the case of any public service; and fortunately by so doing one gets about as much regulation as the situation requires.

It is proposed, for example, to give the commission the power of inspection, to have the companies file their rates, to give the commission power to order the reduction of particular rates, to subject the facilities provided by the companies to the general jurisdiction. There is nothing new or strange about this; some commission in Massachusetts is doing every one of these things to some public service company today.

In the drafting of this bill the idea has been constantly in mind to follow out the existing Massachusetts practices, although every important public service act

POSTAL BANKS HEAD IN CHARGE OF 50,000 OFFICES



(Photo by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.)
THEODORE L. WEED

WASHINGTON—Theodore L. Weed is the new head of 50,000 postal savings banks which do a business of more than \$1,000,000 a week and are constantly increasing in popularity. He has just been appointed by Postmaster-General Hitchcock, whose right-hand man he has been for some time. The position carries with it a salary of \$5000 a year and is a post regarded by government officials as likely to be one of the most important in the service.

FINANCE BOARD IS CRITICIZED BY COLONEL PARKER

Nine heads of departments were heard by the committee on appropriations of the city council Tuesday evening. During the hearing city collector Bowdoin S. Parker attacked the Boston finance commission because of its criticism on overtime pay in his department.

Collector Parker's department was cut by the mayor \$10,500, although given \$2410.67 above its appropriation last year. Collector Parker said that while advising the cutting out of overtime the commission offered no remedy. He explained that some of the work cannot be done independently of overtime because some of the books are used all day and cannot be touched until the office is closed.

Other heads heard were Thomas Allen of the art department, Charles S. Folsom, secretary of the board of assessors; Hugh C. McGrath, superintendent of the bath department; Arthur C. Everett, building commissioner; William D. Austin of the board of appeals and Charles E. Phipps, cemetery department.

SIAM DISCOVERS REVOLUTION PLOT

NEW YORK—A revolutionary conspiracy in favor of a republic in Siam has been discovered. Many officers of the army and prominent civilians have been arrested, says a Bangkok despatch to the New York Herald.

The documents seized by the authorities show that both the navy and the army were implicated.

HARVESTER REPORT MADE

WASHINGTON—With the delivery of a report from the bureau of corporations of its special inquiry into the International Harvester Company, the department of justice soon will be in a position to resume negotiations with the corporation for a friendly settlement of the anti-trust suit pending.

ARLINGTON BOOKS IN DEMAND

ARLINGTON, Mass.—Trustees of the Robbins Memorial Library have submitted their annual report showing the circulation to be the largest in the history of the library, 59,053 volumes being taken out in 1911 against 44,179 for 1910.

TUFTS SEES THREE PLAYS

MEDFORD, Mass.—Three one-act plays, "After the Game," "Long Distance" and "One on Williams," were presented Tuesday night in the girls' gymnasium, Jackson College, under the auspices of the Pen, Paint and Pretzels Club of Tufts College.

In the United States has been compared with the Massachusetts statutes. There is no feature in it which any one can fairly call a revolution. It may properly be claimed that everything in the bill will be truly an evolution from what already exists in Massachusetts.

The draft is based upon the Massachusetts idea of proper regulation with due regard for the best interests of all concerned. We believe in Massachusetts in dealing fairly with public service corporations, as with all of our business interests. But we believe also in Massachusetts in the inherent right of the state to regulate public service companies in everything vital to the rendering of an adequate public service.

We have every desire in Massachusetts to work out a system of regulation and control which will not merely enforce the duties, but will also respect the rights, of the proprietors of the public services.

ATTENTION OF U. S. TURNED TO FARMS IN NEW ENGLAND

WASHINGTON—New England members of the House assisted Secretary Wilson on Tuesday to procure an additional appropriation of \$70,000 for field workers in the department of agriculture to go out to instruct and advise farmers how to improve their farms and make them more profitable and certainly more productive.

Such field workers have heretofore been sent broadcast in the South and the West, but few have gone to northern states, and the arrangement now is to introduce them in the North, and especially in the New England states, where it is recognized that farming as a general proposition is conducted under adverse conditions, but it is believed with proper advice many a poor farm can be made to yield more, and perhaps the abandoned ones can be restored to productivity.

MEN'S SOCIAL UNION FORMED AT BOSTON U.

That the four college departments of Boston University may be brought into more intimate relationship a Men's Social Union has been formed, directed by a council consisting of a representative from each department with Joseph Marcel Theriault '12 of the law school president.

The organization held its first meeting this week and has the encouragement and approval of Lemuel H. Murlin, president of Boston University.

WOMEN SPEAK AT AERO CLUB DINNER

Robert Luce, Lieutenant-Governor, was one of the guests at the first women's night of the Aero Club of New England held at the Hotel Somerset Tuesday evening at which time the principal speakers were women. Earle L. Ovington and Harry N. Atwood, the aviators, received honorary life membership in the club. The Lieutenant-Governor making the presentation.

The principal entertainers, however, were two women, Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd, wife of the professor of astronomy at Amherst College, and Mrs. H. Helm Clayton, wife of the former head of the Blue Hill observatory.

Mrs. Todd, with stereoscopic views, described her interest in the clouds.

Mrs. Clayton's ascension was made from North Adams and she told of the panoramic view of the Deerfield valley.

IPSWICH HAS MANY CONTESTS

IPSWICH, Mass.—Contests for selectman, overseer of the poor and board of health enlivened the town election Tuesday. Charles E. Goodhue was elected selectman, receiving 494 votes to Frederick F. Witham's 395. Charles G. Howe polled 313 for overseer against John G. Sterling's 312, and it was announced that there will be a recount. For board of health member Frank P. Goodhue beat George E. MacArthur, 427 to 392.

The town suing to license from no license by 42 majority. Other officers elected were Charles W. Bamford, treasurer; William B. Richards, assessor; G. H. W. Hayes and George W. Tozer, school committee; George A. Schofield, water commissioner. License—Yes 463, no 423. Last year—Yes 407, no 426.

MORE TECHNICAL EDUCATION LIKED

David A. Ellis, chairman of the school committee, takes exception to the assertion by the Boston Children's Aid Society at its meeting yesterday that the need of more technical training in the elementary schools is evidenced by the large number of children coming to the society whose difficulty or delinquency can be traced to the fact that the routine school program offers no attractions.

"I believe that this conclusion is unsound," he said. "However I thoroughly agree with the Children's Aid Society in its plea for more technical education."

HARVARD BARS POLITICS

Because of the refusal of the Harvard corporation to allow Mrs. Pankhurst to speak in a hall belonging to the university, the corporation on Tuesday passed a rule which forbids the opening of any of the institution's halls "for persistent or systematic propaganda on contentious questions of social, economic, political or religious interests."

H. A. DUBUQUE TO SPEAK

"Early French Settlements in New England" is the title of an address to be delivered by Hugo Adelard Dubuque, A. B., LL. B., of Fall River, Mass., before the New England Historic Genealogical Society at Pilgrim hall, Congregational building, this afternoon.

COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY IS TOPIC

"Color Photography" will be the subject of an illustrated lecture by Prof. Louis Dorr of the Institute of Technology, tomorrow evening in Huntington hall before the members of the Society of Arts. This will probably be the last lecture of the season.

PLAYGROUND PLANS SUBMITTED

STONEHAM, Mass.—Plans submitted today for the Pomeworth street field playground call for a baseball park, outdoor gymnasium, two play areas, five tennis courts and basketball court. The baseball park will be encircled by a running track.

PERU KNOWN FOR ITS CULTURE

Coming International Congress of American Students at Lima Significant—
Nation's Maritime Possibilities

With the opening of the Panama canal a new era is dawning for the Latin Americas. Already the eyes of the world are centering north and south of the isthmus of Panama. So the Monitor has arranged for a series of special articles, to be published on Wednesdays, presenting glimpses of the remarkable activity which is now bringing the sister republics into the limelight. History is in the making in the western hemisphere, and the present series aims to show the vital elements at work. Today's article, the eighth of the series, deals with Peru.



AUGUSTO B. LEGUIA
The President of Peru

An educational event of the first magnitude to Latin America—the third international congress of American students at Lima this year under the auspices of the Centro Universitario of that city—will call attention to Peru's standing as a literary and artistic nation.

Except for the fact that her relations with Chile are not as yet of a nature to guarantee perfect harmony with that progressive nation immediately to the south, Peru might ask nothing better than to continue her intellectual course. But military operations recently appeared so imminent that the country has had to devote much attention to both its army and its navy. Boundary disputes have kept the people vigilant. President Leguia's attitude has been defined as in accord with the wishes of his countrymen; and Peruvians are loath to part with the disputed territory of Arica, which Chile claims as her own.

But while there is enough to keep the people occupied for the present, the temperamental inclinations of the citizens are so favorable to a culture distinctly South American that it would be strange if Peruvians let anything interfere with their plans for showing their intellectual progress to the best advantage. The world-famed San Marcos, the oldest university in America, long ago earned a reputation for thoroughness of teaching. Politics at home or strained relationships abroad will not tend to dampen the ardor of the university faculty or students when the great meeting of fellow students takes place this summer. At San Marcos Prof. Felipe Barreda Laos has become the first occupant of what is meant to be a United States chair of literature, and the ties are constantly growing more intimate between Peru and the great republic of the north.

Military Precautions

Now, while Peru asks to be allowed to move along in its present course, the report has gained currency that Chile blames the Peruvian President for the Chilean military activity of today. A delegation from Tacna, which is part of the territory in dispute between the two countries, recently visited President Leguia. In reply to the greetings of his visitors the President said that it behooved them all to be watchful of their country's interest, no matter what was said or done by another nation.

Chile became apprehensive and straightway placed orders for battle-ships. Peru did likewise. The land forces were strengthened. But it is hoped that common sense will prevail and that the neighbors will continue to dwell in peace.

A glance at the map of the western continent suffices to explain why Peru expects to make herself more of a maritime nation than today. The Panama canal, of course, will mean much

to her as well as to all the nations south of the isthmus. But in the case of Peruvian mercantile interests, the Atlantic-Pacific waterway will mean, perhaps, more to them than to any other country in the southern hemisphere. Contrary to what seems quite a general impression, the canal runs from north to south, not east to west. As a ship emerges from the Pacific end of the canal it may take a straight course southward and reach the west coast of Peru, which points its nose into the ocean at the boundary with Ecuador.

Peru's coast line is more than 1100 miles in length. Besides six good harbors there are numerous roadsteads suitable for large vessels. The country's area is variously estimated, for the claims of Ecuador, Bolivia and Chile to different territories it conceded would reduce Peru's possessions from 700,000 square miles to 400,000 square miles. It is essentially a mining country. Agricultural development, however, promises results only after difficult cultivation. The coastal territory, varying in width from 20 to 120 miles, contains much desert country, but irrigation and the presence of numerous rivers have aided in putting the much waste land to good use. The Andean ranges tower to the eastward, but while the mountain districts attain a width in some places of 250 miles, there lie between the high peaks many elevated plains and fertile valleys. The eastern hinterland slopes toward the Amazon country, which is rich in rubber forests.

Peruvian History

If it may be said for the Latin-American countries generally that their histories are interesting, the statement can be made for Peru that its record is full of romantic adventure. This was the country that saw Pizarro at his best and otherwise. Between 1532 and 1541 the Spanish conqueror held sway in Lima, where Spanish regal authority was exercised with the full splendor of the rule that prevailed in that period. For almost three centuries afterwards native Peruvians were subject to the Spanish regime, until in 1810 the success of the revolutionists in Chile and Bolivia inspired Peru to throw off the yoke. The first President of the republic was Don Jose de la Riva Aguiro.

The population of Peru is about 4,500,000, and the people always have been

well disposed toward the United States. The country purchases more goods proportionally from the northern republic than does any other nation south of Panama. Mining in Peru is almost exclusively in the hands of Americans.

Callao is the port of Lima—the capital city being 10 miles inland—and has 175,000 people. There is a considerable export business of hosiery, wool, rubber, cotton and cocoa. But the visitor to Peru it would seem will naturally want to see Lima more than all other places. The capital is one of the most historic cities in South America. Many landmarks dating back to long before the Spanish occupation are still in evidence. The Incas civilization, which flourished centuries ago, left many traces, and there is evidence of an industrial activity in the past of surpassing excellence and extent.

History has dealt at length with the mineral wealth of Peru at the time the Spaniards came to the west coast of America and possessed themselves of the land. Some of the old mines are now being worked over with excellent results, since modern machinery not only penetrates deeper into the mountain sides, but every particle of precious metal can now be separated from the dross. New gold and silver mines are being opened gradually, and there are also quantities of the inferior ores.

Peru had a setback in the period between 1879 and 1884 when the war with Chile occupied and drew heavily upon her resources of men and money. The experience of those five years are still with the Peruvians, and it is hoped that the consequences of that former struggle will keep the nation from becoming aggressive in connection with the boundary differences.

There is to be a presidential election during the present year, the term of President Leguia coming to a termination in the fall. His rule has been uniformly acceptable to the people. A man of culture, his business administration has been a factor for peace at home. There is a curious fact to be noted in connection with the coming election for President—the Civil, Liberal and Constitutional parties will join issues in choosing a man who can thoroughly represent the country at large. The nation doubtless realizes that political differences must be sidetracked if the people are to grapple intelligently with whatever foreign policies may confront them.

This promising South American nation has seized upon an original method of introducing itself to the outside world. In London, for instance, educated Peruvians have been at work explaining about the wealth and prospects of their country by holding open-air lectures in Hyde Park. Large maps were used for the purpose of illustrating the lectures.

Considering that the republic is now doing much to become better acquainted with other nations, there is no reason to anticipate anything that will retard progress while Peru remains at peace with Chile.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders

Capt. P. Hitt, tenth infantry, detailed to fill a vacancy in the signal corps.

Capt. J. F. Janda, signal corps, assigned to the tenth infantry.

First Lieut. C. A. Dravo, eighth infantry, detailed for service to fill a vacancy in the signal corps, to take effect July 2, 1912.

First Lieut. O. P. Robinson, signal corps, assigned to the eighth infantry.

First Lieut. C. L. Eastman, eleventh infantry, detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the signal corps.

First Lieut. J. A. Brockman, signal corps, assigned to the eleventh infantry.

First Lieut. B. W. Mills, medical corps, will proceed to the Walter Reed hospital and report to commanding officer.

Capt. A. C. Voris, fourteenth infantry, detailed for service to fill a vacancy in the signal corps.

Capt. A. C. Knowles, signal corps, is assigned to fourteenth infantry, to take effect April 2.

First Lieut. K. Truesdell, fifth infantry, detailed for service to fill a vacancy in the signal corps.

First Lieut. J. A. Moss, signal corps, to the fifteenth infantry, effective April 30.

First Lieut. G. L. McEntee, Jr., seventh infantry, detailed to fill a vacancy in the signal corps April 30.

First Lieut. B. D. Foulis, signal corps, assigned to seventh infantry.

Capt. H. A. Hegeman, Q. M., proceed to Atlanta, Ga., in time to arrive at that place not later than March 10, and will accompany Capt. A. E. Williams, nineteenth infantry, from Atlanta to Ft. Limon for Greytown; Sterling, from Port for Newport News; Maryland, from Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, for Corinto.

Leave for four months granted Capt. J. C. Castner, fourteenth infantry.

Maj. A. Johnson, nineteenth infantry, proceed to La Crosse, Wis.

Leave granted First Lieut. R. Dickinson, third infantry, Dec. 9, extended one month.

The resignation of Capt. E. Dworak, Philippine scouts, accepted.

Col. W. Baker, ordnance, will make not to exceed one visit per week during the months of March, April, May and June to Philadelphia.

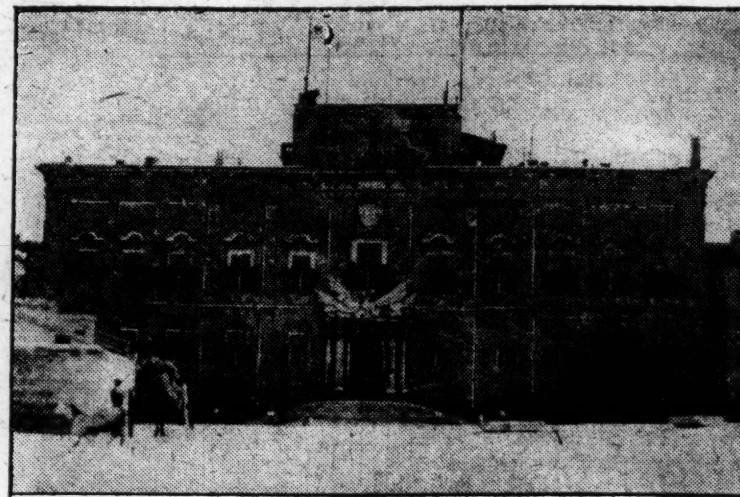
Capt. McLever, second infantry, relieved, Sept. 1, and will proceed to join his regiment.

First Lieut. R. E. Boyers, infantry, relieved from duty at the Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., effective Sept. 1.

The retirement of Captain Scott from

MALTA, ISLAND OF CONTENT

A Retrospect Prompted by the Recent Visit of British Royalty to Country of Sunshine



Auberge De Castille, in Malta, now used as an officers' mess and which is one of the noted buildings on the island

(Special to the Monitor)

THE account of the recent visit of their British majesties to Malta sent my thoughts back to my first acquaintance with the little island, one spring morning some years ago, when our troop-ship stopped there for a few hours en route to the far east.

It was at about 6 a. m. that we cast anchor in the Grand harbor, after which, owing to the noise and confusion, all further sleep was impossible, and we hurried up on deck to find a swarm of "dghaisa-men" and their "dghaisas" clustered closely round the ship, while vendors of every description rent the air in praise of their respective goods. Golden, fragrant oranges, and delicious grapes, hand-made lace and needlework, all "sheep, vary sheep, Signora!" We struggled down the companion ladder, however, without making any purchases and managed to force our way through a crowd of clamorous boatmen, all eager for our custom, into a "dghaisa" or gondola-shaped boat, looking very spick and span, with its white cushions and red awning, and made for the shore.

Safely landed, we inquired of our boatman, "Jose," how much we owed him, to which he made the ingratiating reply, "What you like, Signora," the barefaced insincerity of which was revealed the moment after by his vehement reproaches and upbraidings at receiving but double his legitimate fare, instead of the seventy times seven usually exacted from the newly arrived traveler.

It was a glorious morning and from the Barrica heights we enjoyed a panoramic view of the Grand harbor beneath us, blue and smiling in the sunlight, the grim, gray battlements only serving to accentuate by contrast the peace and beauty of nature. Across the harbor rose Ft. St. Angelo, from where Lisle Adam, the famous grand master, watched over the destinies of Malta; here, too, was fought the decisive battle of Vittoriosa, so dear to the hearts of the Maltese, when the Turks were finally defeated and driven for ever from the island.

On the opposite side of Admiralty creek stands the water tower, with an ear and an eye carved on its stone work, quaintly illustrative of its functions as all-hearing and all-seeing guardian of the harbor, and in curious juxtaposition to the wireless telegraph station on Ft. St. Angelo, that swift and silent means of communication with all corners of the empire.

From this scene, so full of historic memories and modern interest, we betook ourselves to Valetta, whither we were speedily pursued by mendicants of all ages—men loafers, women and small, ragged boys—who kept up a chorus of "No fader (father), no mudder (mother), no mangi (food). Give me penny Joe!"

On our way we passed the Auberge de Castille, and turning down a side street, came to the opera house, where so many

active duty under the provision of section 1251 is announced.

Navy Orders

Rear Admiral Alfred Reynolds, detached governor, naval home, Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 19, to commander-in-chief, Pacific reserve fleet, on board the Pennsylvania.

Commander C. M. Fabs, detached commandant, naval station, Olongapo, P. I., to home, wait orders.

Commander W. J. Terhune, detached chief of staff, Pacific fleet, to command the Pennsylvania.

Movements of Naval Vessels

Arrived—Utah at Provincetown, Tonopah at Norfolk, Petrel at Greytown, Nashville at Guantanamo.

Sailed—Utah, from Provincetown for cruise; Panther, from Guantanamo for New York; Olympia, from Hampton Roads for Charleston; Petrel, from Port Limon for Greytown; Sterling, from Port for Newport News; Maryland, from Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, for Corinto.

Navy Notes

WASHINGTON—The Yosemite has been stricken from the navy register. The Atlanta has been ordered placed out of commission at the navy yard, Charleston, S. C., after the arrival of the Olympia.

The Tonopah was placed in full commission at the navy yard, New York, N. Y., March 1, 1912.

A landing party from the United States cruisers the California, the Colorado and the South Dakota of Rear Admiral Thomas' Pacific fleet, visited Kealeleka bay on Feb. 13, and set to work in the restoration of the unkept monument which marks the spot of the landing of Captain Cook.

singers who started in obscurity have since become stars in their profession. The narrow ways of the capital were thronged with people, groups of idlers, apparently waiting for work to fall into their mouths; and dark-eyed women, who, meeting the curious gaze of strangers, drew their "faldettas" more closely around their faces and hurried on their way to the market. Our progress was further impeded by herds of goats being driven from door to door, where they are milked into small cups and jars, or any other vessel that happens to be handy.

The Indian shops displaying Brummagen brasswork, imitation Chinese cloisonne, and so called Japanese kimono, did not long detain us, but we fell a prey to some soft silk scarves and Maltese lace and were loud in appreciation of the flower shops, where large bunches of roses, violets and carnations were to be obtained for a few pence.

We could not forego a peep into the Cathedral of San Giovanni with its beautiful and historic side chapel and were fortunate enough, owing to a recent "festa," to see the magnificent tapestries, still so fresh and bright in coloring, that it is difficult to believe that they date from the Middle Ages and are not the work of yesterday.

Coming out into the light once more, we soon found ourselves near the end of the Strada Reale, where stands the old Palace of Valetta, the residence of the Governor, the armory of which possesses some of the most beautiful coats of mail and weapons in the world. Here we pondered somewhat on the small stature of the knights of old, few of whom could have measured more than five feet or so in height. After this we crossed the Palace square to the Main Guard, where from the time that the English first took up residence in Malta, some hundred and odd years ago, to the present day, countless young subalterns have endeavored to while away the long hours "on guard" by drawing pictures and cartoons upon its dingy walls. It is an art collection of some variety and no little talent, and it is said that old officers revisiting Malta never fail to look in at the Main Guard, where they recall the days when they added their quota to the accumulated humor of years.

When the time was up and we had to make our way back to the ship our only regret was that we had not been able to make an excursion to "the Highlands of Malta," Citta Vecchia, that old fortress town, seven miles away, with its fine cathedral, battlemented walls and ancient catacombs.

Later on we were to make close acquaintance with these, but for the present we were birds of passage and dared not linger. Then farewell! Malta, little island which turns always to the superficial eye of the stranger and tourist, a smile of blue skies, golden sunshine and serene content.

Y. W. C. A. REPORT
SHOWS INVESTED
FUND OF \$78,464

One of the assets of the Young Women's Christian Association is an invested fund of \$78,464.91, according to the report of the treasurer made Tuesday at the annual meeting of the association at its headquarters, 40 Berkeley street. This report also shows a balance of \$157,567 from last year, receipts of \$17,454.31 and cash on hand amounting to \$284,971.

Three legacies were announced as follows: From Miss Mary E. Holt, \$1000; from Grace Soren, \$1000; from the estate of Charles H. Draper, \$3934.13, the final payment.

Equal suffrage meeting Monday night in the Lowell school, Jamaica Plain, was attended by nearly 700. James N. Maguire, representative, presided.

The Rev. Charles F. Dole said: "Women are taken into consultation in every home, and exercise an effective veto over the men. The more civilized we become the more absolutely will we trust women."

Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald, Dr. David Scannell and Dr. George O. A. Ernest were the other speakers.

TRAVEL

DE POTTER TOURS
175 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.
Send for literature. Tours de Luxe to Europe and Around the World. Also "Practical Tours." (Thirty-third year.)

Boston & Albany R. R.

If you wish to take the minimum of time for your Chicago trip

—Spend half a day at your desk—
—take the 20th CENTURY LIMITED at 1.30 p. m. today
—arrive Chicago 8.55 tomorrow morning.
—transact your Chicago business
—leave at 2.30 p. m. on the 20th Century Limited
—be back home at 11.50 the morning following.

20th Century Limited

The train that saves a day.

For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and other information call at City Ticket Office, 298 Washington Street. Telephone, 2140 Fort Hill



TRAVEL
OVER 400 SHIPS
1,210,000 TONS



LARGEST STEAMSHIP COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
ATLANTIC SERVICE
LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG
Pros. LINCOLN, Mar. 14, 3 P.M.
Graf. Waldersee, Mar. 21, 11 A.M.
Kaiser. Aug. Vic., Mar. 30, 9 A.M.
Batavia, Mar. 30, 12 noon
Hamburg direct, 2nd cabin only.

Can You Get Away?
for 16 Days

Easter Cruises

CUBA, PANAMA CANAL
AND JAMAICA

S. S. MOLTKE
12,500 TONS
MARCH 26

S. S. VICTORIA LUISE
(16,500 TONS)
APRIL 6

A limited number of accommodations available to HAVANA only on cruises leaving March 7, 26 and April 6.

Tourists at Southern Resorts may JOIN these cruises at HAVANA

TWO IDEAL CRUISES
AROUND THE WORLD
Yor. 12, 1912 | Feb. 27, 1913
From New York | From San Francisco
By VICTORIA LUISE (16,500 tons)
CRUISE 110 DAYS COST \$650 up
including all necessary expenses aboard and ashore.

SUMMER CRUISES

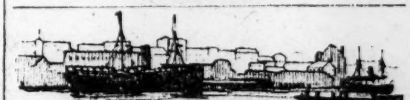
To the LAND of the MIDNIGHT SUN. Eight delightful cruises during June, July and August, from Hamburg, duration 14 to 26 days. Cost \$62.50 and up.

Splendid service, large steamships, "VICTORIA LUISE," "KRONPRINZ ZESSIN CECELIE" and "METROPOLE."

Write for booklet of any cruise

Hamburg American LINE

607 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON.
Copyright 1912



Superior Service to North Pacific Coast

From Chicago via St. Paul and Minneapolis two daily through trains with Standard and Drawing-room and Tourist Sleeping Cars, Coaches and Dining Car. From St. Louis and Kansas City via Billings, the Puget Sound Limited with similar high class equipment. All electric-lighted. Ask for book about trains, trip and Yellowstone Park—America's only geysers-land.

Address C. E. Foster, Dist. Pass. Agent, 207 Old South Bldg., Boston, Mass. Phone Main 3161. A. M. Cleveland, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.



EUROPE IN 1912
Select limited parties sailing June 28, 66-day tour \$155.00; June 29, 72-day tour \$160.00. Highest class. Best hotels used throughout. Call or send for copy of our European booklet describing above and many other tours.

BEEKMAN TOURIST COMPANY

322 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON.

The PILGRIM TOURS

"A Tour for Everybody."
\$255 to \$850
Attractive Spring Trips to the MEDITERRANEAN

Delightful trips. Careful management. Thorough and economical. For Book of European Tours address 396 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON. Raymond & Whitcomb Co., Agents.

TRAVEL
Unique Instructive

M I S S I S S I P P I
2
O R I G I N A L S

MAGNIFICENT CRUISES

—OF—
Entertainment and Education

Cruise No. 1. Davenport to the Gulf of Mexico; will take 21 days, prices range from \$80 to \$115. Steamer leaves Davenport Monday, April 15, at 3 P. M., returning Thursday, May 9th.

Cruise No. 2. Davenport to Louisville and Cincinnati, 16 days, prices range \$55 to \$85. Leave Davenport Saturday, May 11th, at 3 P. M., returning Sunday, May 26th.

Splendid steamer "Morning Star" for Cruise No. 1. The entire river from St. Louis down will be covered in daylight, with night lay overs at Memphis, Vicksburg and Baton Rouge. The entire territory teeming with historic interest and loveliness. May in the South is the loveliest month of the year. The trip from New Orleans 110 miles to the Jeties at the Gulf is the great feature of the entire trip.

Capt. W. A. Blair, in personal charge, will look after the comfort and pleasure of his guests. The cruise last year was a tremendous success.

For full particulars address W. A. Blair, Manager, Davenport, Iowa, or Hotel and Travel Department. The Christian Science Monitor.

NORTHERN STEAMBOAT CO.
WHITE COLLAR LINE
DAVENPORT, IOWA.



There can be nothing more restful or rewarding than a holiday in Jamaica. You will enjoy every moment of your stay there, not only the strange sights but the familiar sports. Here are days of golf, tennis, fishing, motoring, with nights of matchless mildness.

The way to go is on one of our magnificent new steamers leaving New York every Wednesday and Saturday. The cost of the round trip is \$85.50, or you can continue on our special cruises to the Panama Canal and Colombia or Costa Rica. Booklet.

The place to stay while in Jamaica is at the new Hotel Titchfield, Port Antonio, or the Myrtlebank, Kingston.

Additional weekly sailings from Boston to Limon, Costa Rica.

22-day cruise to Jamaica, Panama Canal and Colombia every Wednesday from New York, \$135.00.

24-day cruise to Jamaica, Panama Canal and Costa Rica every Saturday from New York, \$140.00.

United Fruit Company

STEAMSHIP SERVICE

BOSTON NEW YORK
Long Wharf, 17 Battery Pl.
Or any Authorized Ticket or Tourist Agent

CUNARD LINE

Boston, Queenstown, Liverpool

FRANCONIA
March 12, April 10, May 14, June 11.

LACONIA
March 26, April 30, May 28, June 25.

Tel. Fort Hill 4000. 126 STATE ST.

Tours across the Sea
To EUROPE
\$250 to \$850
Spring and Summer parties new forming. For literature and other information address Dept. A. MARSTERS FOREIGN TOURS, 248 Washington St., Boston.

EUROPE
FIRST CLASS
POPULAR PRICE TOURS
46-123 Days—\$200-\$1400. Mediterranean, Continent, North Cape, British Isles, etc., May, June and July. Booklet on request.

STEWART & WOODS
22 JOURNAL BUILDING, Boston, Mass.

JOY LINE
BOSTON TO NEW YORK
Via Rail and Boat. DAILY and SUNDAY
New Management—Improved Service
Ticket Office, 214 Washington St., Boston

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS



SOUTH STATION RESTAURANT
ALWAYS ESSENTIAL to know a good place to eat; arriving at or departing from the South Station, Boston, you will find quick service and pure food at the restaurant and lunch room; accommodations for 500 people; all modern conveniences.
J. G. COOPER & CO., Proprietors.

WHY NOT DINE AT



The St. James Cafe
241-243 HUNTINGTON AVE. Near Mass. Ave.
French and American Cuisine.
Modest. Homelike. Attractive. Music.
Huyler's Chocolates and Bon Bons.

OAK GROVE CREAMERY CO. RESTAURANT
Opp. Berkeley Bldg. 431-437 Boylston St.
Unsurpassed Table—Our Own Pastry Goods—Lunch Room
Up One Flight—Elevator—Open 11.30 to 3 daily.



WHEN IN SEATTLE VISIT

MARYLAND DAIRY LUNCHEON
100 Columbia St. and 563 Third Avenue, SEATTLE, WASH.

CHICAGO'S FAMOUS ITALIAN RESTAURANT THE ROMA
Table d'Hôte and a la Carte Service
221 South Wabash Avenue, (bet. Jackson & Adams), CHICAGO.

CAFE LAFAYETTE

FRENCH RESTAURANT ROOMS AND BOARD
1128 Boylston Street Cor. Hemenway
SIMON DASTUGUE, Prop. BOSTON
Tel. 5003-J. B. R.

FOR MONITOR READERS WHO TRAVEL

Leading Hotels, Resorts, Restaurants

NEW ENGLAND

NEW ENGLAND

NEW ENGLAND

WESTERN

WESTERN

WESTERN

WESTERN



Hotel Somerset

Commonwealth Av. and Charlesgate East, Boston, Mass.

Its quiet and refined surroundings make it a home of comfort and luxury. Complete equipment for Balls, Banquets and social events of all kinds.

TRANSIENT RATE

Rooms, \$2.50 per day and up
Rooms with Bath, \$3.00 and up
Parlor Bedroom and Bath, \$5.00 and up

FRANK C. HALL, Manager.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO PERMANENT GUESTS



Hotel Furitan

Commonwealth Ave., BOSTON

A Distinctive Boston House
Unique in character and grade of its equipment. Attractive booklet with guide to Boston and vicinity will be mailed on request. C. S. COSTELLO, Mgr.

Hotel Randall

White Mt. No. Conway N. H.
A CENTER FOR WINTER SPORTS
Open all the year. Steam heat, baths en suite, all modern conveniences. Sleighing, snowshoeing, skiing, tobogganing, and other sports. Dry, clear climate. Special terms to winter guests or parties. Write or telephone H. H. RANDALL, Prop.

Hotel Westminster

Copley Square . . . BOSTON
C. A. GLEASON
COMMONWEALTH HOTEL, Inc.
BEACON HILL—Rooms with hot water, shower bath, \$7 to \$9 per week; rooms, private bath, \$10.50 to \$14; transient, \$1 per day and up; temperance hotel.

Hotel Bartol

Cor. Huntington Ave. and Gainsboro St.
Near Conservatory of Music, Boston
Opera House, Symphony Hall
Rooms single or en suite
HUTTON & YORK, Proprietors
ALSO OF
PLEASANT HOME
(Summer Season)
Georges' Mills, N. H. On Lake Sunapee

Hotel Oxford

HARRY L. ELLIOTT, MGR.
HUNTINGTON AVENUE, BOSTON
Under New Management
Back Bay district, adjoining stations of the B. & A., New York Central Lines and N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Cars pass door to all principal stores and theatres (5 minutes).
European Plan, Cafe, Private Dining Rooms, New Banquet Hall
200 ROOMS 100 BATHS
Single rooms \$1.50 with bath \$1.50-\$2.00.
Double Rooms \$1.50-\$2.00 with bath \$2.50-\$3.00. Suites 2, 3, 4 rooms with bath by the month or year. A comfortable and homelike hotel with large and airy rooms and a first-class cuisine at moderate prices.

BOSTON—HOTEL VENDOME

COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
Distinguished for its clientele, appointments and location. Equally attractive to permanent and transient guests. Perfect quiet.
C. H. GREENLEAF & CO.

WATERBURY INN

Waterbury, Vermont.
Modern in every detail. Open fires, large sunny rooms. All winter sports here.
WILLIAM F. DAVIS.



The Blackstone

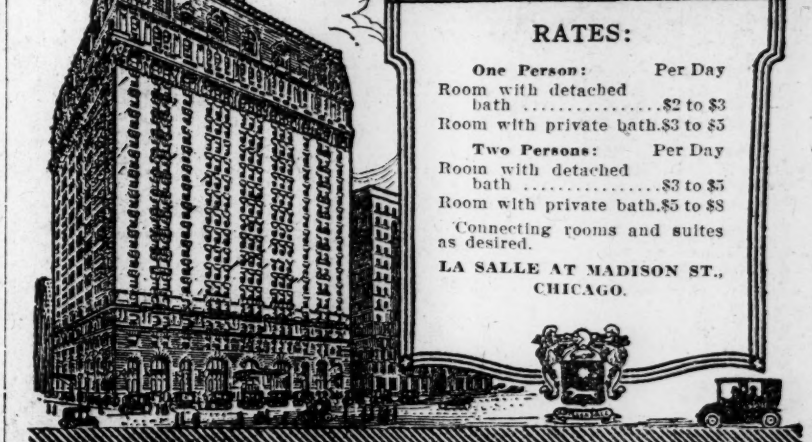
Chicago

The House of Harmony

Stop at THE BLACKSTONE in Chicago. The appointments of themselves make it the accepted place for the best people. The quiet dignity and elegance which characterize THE BLACKSTONE create an atmosphere different from that of any other hotel in the United States.
Located on Michigan avenue, at Hubbard Place, facing the lake front, THE BLACKSTONE is within walking distance of all the theatres, retail stores, the banks and the business district.
Its prices are no more than you would expect to pay at any first-class hotel.

Single rooms with lavatory \$2.50 and up
Single rooms with bath \$3.50 and up
Large double rooms with bath \$5.00 and up
Parlor, reception hall, bed-room and bath \$10.00 and up (Each bathroom has an outside window)
The Drake Hotel Co.
Owners and Managers.

Hotel La Salle



PEACE, quiet and beauty blended with perfect hotel service. In the heart of Chicago's best activities. Close to financial, theatre and shopping districts. A place of exclusive atmosphere, which you will enjoy.

The West Hotel

Minneapolis, Minn.
Corner Hennepin Avenue and Fifth Street
Most Prominent Corner in the City.
Largest and best known European hotel in the Great Northwest. Finest lobby in the world.
Club Breakfasts and Sunday Dinner \$1.00
GEO. R. KIBBE, Proprietor.
HERBERT S. JOSLIN, Manager.

Merchants Hotel

Saint Paul, Minn.
EUROPEAN PLAN
Monitor readers will receive every attention
RATES \$1.00 to \$1.50 PER DAY
WITH BATH \$1.50 to \$2.50 PER DAY
GOOD CAFE AT MODERATE PRICES
GEO. R. KIBBE - - Manager

THE SHIRLEY

DENVER, COLO.
THE HOUSE OF COMFORTS
DON S. FRASER.
MOST CENTRALLY LOCATED AND EQUIPPED FOR TOURISTS AND COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS
PHIL. METSCHAN & SONS, PROPRIETORS.

HOTEL KUPPER

KANSAS CITY, MO.
Conveniently located in Shopping District.
CAFE OF PARTICULAR EXCELLENCE
Especially desirable for Ladies Traveling Alone.
European Plan—\$1.00 to \$3.00 per day

WASHINGTON ANNE

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
C. N. TROMPEN, PROP. OF
Forest Lake Resort
Campbellport, Wisconsin
Announces that every Monitor reader in Chicago and Milwaukee will receive a detachable post card. This, when properly filled in and returned, will bring a "Forest Lake Resort" folder. C. N. TROMPEN, 120 E. Ninth St., Chicago, Ill.

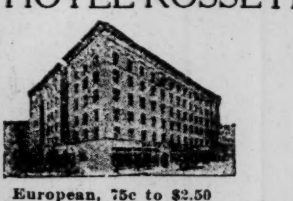
Salt Lake City

400 ROOMS. FIREPROOF.
\$1.50 Up. European.
Opened June 4, 1911.

CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA



HOTEL ROSSLYN

European, 75c to \$2.50
American, \$1.75 to \$3.00
Free Auto Bus
Meets All Trains
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA



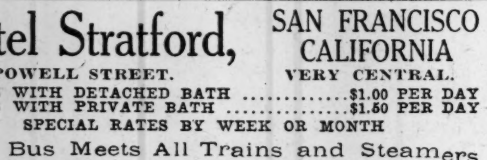
NATICK HOUSE

European, 50c to \$2.00
American, \$1.50 to \$2.50
U. S. GRANT HOTEL
SAN DIEGO - - - CALIFORNIA
Newest and Best Hotel on Pacific Coast. Built of Concrete and Steel. Tariff \$1.00 per day and up. Combines all modern attractions.
J. E. HOLMES, Managing Director.
(For 19 years Manager Hotel Green, Pasadena.)



Hotel Stratford

342 POWELL STREET, SAN FRANCISCO
VERY CENTRAL
ROOMS WITH DETACHED BATH \$1.00 PER DAY
ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH \$1.50 PER DAY
SPECIAL RATES BY WEEK OR MONTH
Free Bus Meets All Trains and Steamers



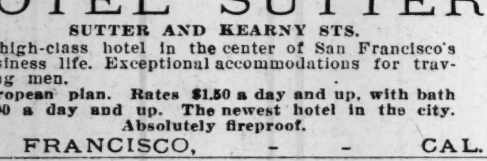
HOTEL VENDOME

San Jose, Santa Clara Valley, California
A modern hotel with every luxury and high reputation. The finest outdoor climate in the world and a region of Fruits and Flowers.
H. WINGATE LAKE, Mgr.
RATES, \$3.50 up, American Plan.



HOTEL SUTTER

SUTTER AND KEARNY STS.
A high-class hotel in the center of San Francisco's business life. Exceptional accommodations for traveling men.
European plan. Rates \$1.50 a day and up, with bath \$2.00 a day and up. The newest hotel in the city. Absolutely fireproof.
SAN FRANCISCO, - - - CAL.



Arlington Hotel

Santa Barbara California
A New Hotel Composed of Concrete, Brick and Steel
Catering to tourist and Commercial Patronage
PERPETUAL MAY CLIMATE
E. P. DUNN, Lessee

Palace Hotel

The Historic Court
A legacy of the past
A symbol of the future.

The Fairmont

The Crown of San Francisco
Commanding the most MAJESTIC SCENERY IN THE WORLD
San Francisco, Cal.



EL VAVRA

PASADENA, CALIFORNIA
Every comfort, unequalled climate, magnificent views, elevator, steam heat, hot and cold water; close in, yet quiet as country home; private phone.
THOMAS STONE, Proprietor.

ATLANTIC CITY

NEW JERSEY
Golf is a favorite sport enjoyed by many and the links of the Country Club and its well-known hospitality are enjoyed daily by the throngs of guests. Roller chairing on the Boardwalk, horseback riding and motor-ing are a few of the popular outdoor sports to be found here. Leading hotels always open.

MARTHA WASHINGTON

New York's Exclusive Woman's Hotel
29 East 29th Street, Near 5th Avenue
Restaurant and Tea Room for men and women.
Rates \$1.50 and Up.
Convenient to subway and cross-town car lines. Center of Theater and Shopping District.
450 rooms with Bath free on each floor. Fireproof. European Plan.
Telephone.

Holland House Hotel and Restaurant

5th AVENUE and 30th STREET, NEW YORK
REASONABLE RATES
REMODELLED and REFURNISHED
ELEGANCE and REFINEMENT
BOOKLET ON APPLICATION

PALMER HOUSE

LAKEWOOD, N. J.
A family hotel, modern, fine sun-parlor, best of service. Write for booklet.
JAMES E. FLAHERTY, Manager.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE HAMILTON
14th and K Streets, N. W.
A select modern family and transient hotel, most conveniently located and homelike. Good table. American plan. Rates \$2.50 up per day. Special rates by week, month and season. Send for booklet.
IRVING O. BALL, Prop.

Hamilton Hotel

BERMUDA
WINTER SEASON JANUARY 1 TO MAY 1
W. A. BARRON, Manager
Summer Resort:
CRAWFORD HOUSE, White Mountains, N. H.
New York office, 389 Fifth Ave.

London, England

Private Residential House in one of the best parts of London. Every comfort of a private home. MRS. ELLA C. WILSHIRE, 30 Abbey Road, St. John's Wood, N. W. Telephone 4644 P. O. Hampstead. Telegrams and cables "Wiltella." London.

Enjoy Winter Sports in Quebec

And stay at the Chateau Frontenac, the world's most delightful resort hotel. All winter sports within ten minutes of the hotel. Chateau toboggan slide on Dufferin Terrace. Through sleighs daily from New York and Boston. Dry, clear climate. Write for handsomely illustrated "Booklet M" on winter sports.

Hotel Marseilles

BROADWAY AT 103d STREET
NEW YORK CITY
Subway express station at the door. 10 minutes to Grand Central Depot. 20 minutes to Wall Street.
Situated in the finest and most beautiful residential section. Attractive rates for transients.
European Plan.
Special rates or leases for suites.

ATLANTIC CITY

NEW JERSEY
Golf is a favorite sport enjoyed by many and the links of the Country Club and its well-known hospitality are enjoyed daily by the throngs of guests. Roller chairing on the Boardwalk, horseback riding and motor-ing are a few of the popular outdoor sports to be found here. Leading hotels always open.

MARTHA WASHINGTON

New York's Exclusive Woman's Hotel
29 East 29th Street, Near 5th Avenue
Restaurant and Tea Room for men and women.
Rates \$1.50 and Up.
Convenient to subway and cross-town car lines. Center of Theater and Shopping District.
450 rooms with Bath free on each floor. Fireproof. European Plan.
Telephone.

Holland House Hotel and Restaurant

5th AVENUE and 30th STREET, NEW YORK
REASONABLE RATES
REMODELLED and REFURNISHED
ELEGANCE and REFINEMENT
BOOKLET ON APPLICATION

PALMER HOUSE

LAKEWOOD, N. J.
A family hotel, modern, fine sun-parlor, best of service. Write for booklet.
JAMES E. FLAHERTY, Manager.

Washington Hotel

NEW
SUPERB LOCATION.
Overlooking Harbor and Sound.
All Rooms with Private Bath.
RATES \$2.50 PER DAY AND UP
Superior Dining Service and Cafe.
One of the Finest Hotels on the Pacific Coast.

HOTEL RADISSON

Minneapolis, U. S. A.
The Premier Hotel.
Opened in 1910.
Cost \$1,500,000.
H. J. TREMAIN, Manager.

Hotel Marseilles

BROADWAY AT 103d STREET
NEW YORK CITY
Subway express station at the door. 10 minutes to Grand Central Depot. 20 minutes to Wall Street.
Situated in the finest and most beautiful residential section. Attractive rates for transients.
European Plan.
Special rates or leases for suites.

ATLANTIC CITY

NEW JERSEY
Golf is a favorite sport enjoyed by many and the links of the Country Club and its well-known hospitality are enjoyed daily by the throngs of guests. Roller chairing on the Boardwalk, horseback riding and motor-ing are a few of the popular outdoor sports to be found here. Leading hotels always open.

MARTHA WASHINGTON

New York's Exclusive Woman's Hotel
29 East 29th Street, Near 5th Avenue
Restaurant and Tea Room for men and women.
Rates \$1.50 and Up.
Convenient to subway and cross-town car lines. Center of Theater and Shopping District.
450 rooms with Bath free on each floor. Fireproof. European Plan.
Telephone.

Holland House Hotel and Restaurant

5th AVENUE and 30th STREET, NEW YORK
REASONABLE RATES
REMODELLED and REFURNISHED
ELEGANCE and REFINEMENT
BOOKLET ON APPLICATION

PALMER HOUSE

LAKEWOOD, N. J.
A family hotel, modern, fine sun-parlor, best of service. Write for booklet.
JAMES E. FLAHERTY, Manager.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE HAMILTON
14th and K Streets, N. W.
A select modern family and transient hotel, most conveniently located and homelike. Good table. American plan. Rates \$2.50 up per day. Special rates by week, month and season. Send for booklet.
IRVING O. BALL, Prop.

The LINCOLN

European and American.
250 Rooms. 100 Private Baths.
A HOTEL FOR MONITOR READERS
FOURTH AND MADISON STS.
SEATTLE, WASH.

HOTEL VICTORIA

EUROPEAN PLAN
MODERN REFINED
SPOKANE, WASH.
WM. WATSON, PROP.

Salt Lake City

400 ROOMS. FIREPROOF.
\$1.50 Up. European.
Opened June 4, 1911.

The publication carrying the highest class of commercial advertising is an excellent paper for bringing business to hotels

Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

Boston

ACCOUNT BOOKS

BARRY, REALE & CO., 108-110 Washington st., Boston—Requisites demanded by the penman of the office or in the home may be found at the **BLANK BOOK CORNER**. Phone Richmond 1492.

ANDIRONS

ANDIRONS, Kitchen Furnishings, B. F. MACY, formerly of F. A. Walker & Co., 410 Boylston st. Tel. B. B. 3000.

ART CALENDARS DE LUXE

RUPERT A. FAIRBAIN, 5-7 Dorchester Ave. Ext., Boston, Mass. Mailing Cards, Blotters and Post Cards for monthly service a specialty.

ARTIST

PICTURES, CARDS AND ARTISTIC SOUVENIRS. Book Illuminating and Designing a specialty. Lesson Markers, Quilting Holders and Picture Puzzle, 25c. each. JOHN H. TEARLE, 420 Boylston st., Boston, Mass.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES, Kindergarten Souvenir Post Cards, Albums. MISS J. C. WHITE, 19 Bromfield st.

ART (FLORENTINE)

O. CUSUMANO, Importer of Florentine Specialties, 232 Boylston st., BOSTON.

AUTOMOBILE PAINTING

HIGH CLASS AUTOMOBILE painting and body work. Quality guaranteed. C. N. CURRIER, 130 Brookside av., Jam. Plain.

AUTOMOBILE TIRE REPAIRING

TIRE REPAIRING AND VULCANIZING. McDONALD RUBBER CO., 184 Tennyson st., near of Motor Mart.

AWNINGS, TENTS AND WINDOW SHADES

W. H. McLELLAN CO., 12 Canal st., Boston—Awnings, Tents, Flags, Window Shades, Boat Covers, Wedding Canopies.

BIBLES

MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 41 Bromfield st., bible address 12 Bowdoin st., Boston. Largest assortment; lowest prices; various versions, languages and bindings. Send for catalogue S.

BRASS CRAFT

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston, Mass. Intensely interesting. Send for catalogue.

BRUSH SHOPS

G. H. WOODCROFT & CO., 35 Exchange st. of State st.—Brushes, Dusters and Brooms, Sponges and Chamoms Skins.

CAMERAS AND CAMERA SUPPLIES

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston, Mass.—Best Cameras. Very fine developing and printing.

CARPET BEATING

ADAMS & SWETT CLEANSING CO., Carpet Beating, Naptha Cleansing, Vacuum Cleaning, 130 Kemble st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070.

CLOTHING—WET WEATHER

RAIN COATS, AUTO COATS, Reliable merchandise for every specific use—Men's, Women's, Boys', Girls'. FRANKLIN RUBBER CO., 105 Summer st., Boston.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

POLITICAL CAUTION

"You haven't mentioned the tariff in any of your speeches."
"And I'm not going to mention it unless forced to do so," replied Senator Sorghum. "I find it is impossible to advocate any kind of a tariff that won't cause alarm to some of my most influential constituents."—Washington Star.

WHY HE LIKED IT

"Senator, I see that Washington's Farewell Address was read before the Senate on the 23d."
"Yes," responded the Senator, "and I enjoyed it very much. It was the only document I have listened to this session that didn't ask for an appropriation of some sort."—Washington Herald.

TRAINING BEGINS

The manager of the ball team lined them up and looked them over.
"All those who have been in vaudeville during the winter kindly step forward."
The entire team stepped forward.
"I thought so," said the manager. "Well, boys, just bear in mind this one rule. It will go hard with the man who disregards it."
"What is it, cap?"
"When you make a hit, and the audience applauds it, don't stop to bow on your way to first base."—Washington Herald.

GET THE EGGS FIRST

Mayor Harrison of Chicago knows two ways to boil eggs. But if you haven't any eggs, knowledge like that won't do any good. — Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

ART AND ARCHITECTURE

John Sloan, the well known artist of New York, takes the same intelligent interest in architecture as in painting. A New York architect, aware of Mr. Sloan's excellent taste, took him in his motor car to see a huge and costly country house that had been erected for a millionaire on a bluff overlooking the Hudson.
As the architect stood with Mr. Sloan on the terrace of the new property, he

CUSTOM CORSETS

CLAFF CUSTOM CORSET—Custom made, from \$12 up. 462 Boylston st. Madame Claff, expert corsetiere. Tel. B. B. 2075.

CUTLERY

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston—Best American, English and German makes.

DESIGNING

H. D. WHITE, 826 Colonial bldg., Bookplates, Monograms, Crests, Ecclesiastical, general designing; line and color rendering.

DOORS AND WINDOWS

E. A. CARLISLE & POPE CO., 2 STURBURY ST., BOSTON. STORM WINDOWS AND STORM DOORS. See our Star Storm Window Fasteners. Price 35c. per set. Tel. Hay. 1283.

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

A new line of Spring Shirt Waists. C. A. BONELLI & CO., 270 Mass. Ave. Tel. B. B. 067-W.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS

ALL KINDS OF ELECTRIC WIRING. Estimates free. PHILLIPS ELECTRIC CO., 121 Causeway st. Tel. Hay. 448.

FLORISTS

A. COPIEN, 507 Boylston st. Transfer Flower Shop. Roses, Violets, everything that blooms. Phone B. B. 1937.

A. S. QUINT, THE RELIABLE FLORIST, 334 Mass. ave., near Symphony Hall. 2333 Wash. st., Rox. Tel. B. B. 4064-J.

"CHOICE FLOWERS OF THE SEASON" at favorable prices to Monitor readers. HOUGHTON, 4 Park st. Hay. 2311.

FURNITURE

MACEY BOOKCASES and LIBRARY FURNITURE. MACEY-STETSON-MORRIS CO., 49 FRANKLIN ST., BOSTON.

FURNITURE EXCHANGE

NEW AND SLIGHTLY USED HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE. We will change ours for your old. Before you buy or sell see F. S. SPRAGUE, 51-53 Bevery st. Rich. 277.

FURRIERS

W. DAVIDSON, Custom Furrier—Repairing, remodeling and redeyeing. 175 Tremont st. Phone Oxford 1023-31.

GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES

HOLLINGS CO., 10 Hamilton pl., Boston. Lamps, Shades, Candlesticks and Candle Shades. Fixtures refinished and repaired.

GOLD, SILVER and JICKEL PLATING

REPAIRING AND REFINISHING all kinds of BRASS GOODS. HENNESSEY BRASS WORKS, 54 High st., Boston.

GROCERS

YOU GET QUALITY AT COBB, ALDRICH & CO., 720-728 Washington st. Forty-six years in this store.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

HAIR WORK

COMBINGS made into braids and puffs. Mail orders given prompt attention. MISS CUNNINGHAM, 48 Winter st., Room 31.

HARDWARE

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 SUMMER ST., BOSTON—BUILDERS' AND GENERAL HARDWARE.

HATTERS

WM. R. HAND, PRACTICAL HATTER, 10 Avery st., few doors south of Adams House; soft, stiff, silk, straw and Panama hats cleaned, blocked and retitled; hats banded and bound while you wait. 50c.

JEWELS AND BADGES

MASONIC and O. E. S. Jewels a specialty. Repairing and engraving. JOHN HARRIOTT, Inc., 110 Tremont st., rm. 33. Tel.

KNIT UNDERWEAR AND UNION SUITS

"CARPENTER'S UNDERWEAR PLEASE." NEEDHAM HEIGHTS, MASS.

LADIES' SAMPLE SHOES

490 WASHINGTON ST. FINEST SHOES, \$2.50; regular \$3.00 and \$4.00 shoes. Store up one flight. Careful attention to mail orders.

LAUNDRY

CHICKERING HAND LAUNDRY, 29 Huntington ave.—Ladies' work a specialty; cleaning, dyeing. Tel. 570-R B. B.

HAND WORK, MACHINE WORK, SUPERIOR SERVICE. A. L. RICHARDSON & BRO., Inc., 51 Chardon st., Boston. Tel.

LIGHTING FIXTURES

YARDLEY BRONZE CO., 200 Boylston st., Boston. Fixtures and table lamps of original design and finest workmanship.

LUNCH ROOMS

THE SUMMIT LUNCHEON, 10 TEMPLE PLACE. Home Cooking. Prompt service, 11 to 3.

LUNCHEON AND CATERING

McDONALD-WEBER CO., 136 TREMONT ST., BOSTON. Order Dept., Oxford 433.

MERCHANT TAILOR

SUITS TO ORDER; personal attention. Perfect work. THE NATIONAL TAILORING CO., 138 Mass. ave., Boston, Mass.

ORIENTAL RUGS

A. U. DILLIE & CO., Inc., 407 Boylston st., Boston; 613 Fifth ave., New York—Exclusive and expert dealers. Every rug guaranteed in writing. Prices reasonable.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS

W. H. FALLON & SON, painting, interior, exterior; wall paper, draperies, upholstery; furn., oriental rugs. 160 Boylston st.

PATTERNS

S. T. TAYLOR SCHOOL BOY TON PATTERNS of all kinds drafted and fitted. Forms. 500 Boylston st.

PLUMBERS

M. A. CARBER, PLUMBING, STEAM AND GAS FITTING, 53 Norway st., Boston. Tel. 5009 B. B.

PIANOS

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO AT THE RIGHT PRICE CALL ON H. W. BERRY, 21 Tremont St. W. J. MERRILL, Manager. Remember our store is up one flight.

A. J. JACKSON & CO., PIANOS, 120 Boylston st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 245.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

EDITORIAL comments presented today deal with the opening of the Panama canal and its prospective value to the United States.
WASHINGTON POST—There is no reason why Congress should not make the canal free, to American ships engaged in the coastwise trade.
PORTLAND OREGONIAN—The near completion of the canal should be made the occasion of a campaign of education on the pernicious effect of our shipping laws.
CLEVELAND LEADER—Everything indicates that the canal is to be finished far in advance of the date fixed by the able and devoted men who have been in charge of the construction work.
OMAHA BEE—It is the wish of those giving careful thought to the subject that Congress invest the President with the civil, military and judicial powers of the United States as a warrant for him to organize the machinery of government in the Canal Zone.
INDIANAPOLIS NEWS—The canal is one of our greatest undertakings. Our policy for its operation and control must be worthy of it—far above petty trickery and party politics.
BALTIMORE NEWS—The one certain thing is that the American people are not going to put \$400,000,000 into that project without getting any advantage but one of naval strategy out of it.
SYRACUSE POST-STANDARD—Is it just to the transcontinental railroad lines that American steamers in competition with them for Pacific trade should receive a government subsidy?
LYNN ITEM—The canal across the isthmus of Panama will be open for business Jan. 1, 1915, according to Colonel Goethals, the army engineer in charge of the work. As the colonel has accomplished everything he has undertaken, his promise of the opening date is accepted without question. . . . Its completion will take rank with the

PIANO TUNING

LEROY W. DAVIS, PIANO TUNING, 5 Walton st., Dorchester. Tel. Dor. 3464-W. Volving, regulating and repairing. Best of references. Formerly with Steinhart & Sons.

PICTURES AND FRAMES

W. J. GARDNER COMPANY, 205 Boylston st., Boston. Carefully selected stock of fine pictures, mirrors and frames.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

THE LATE JORDAN NEGATIVES are reserved by CARL J. HORNBER, Photographer, 250 Huntington ave., opp. Symphony Hall.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

THE MOST PARTICULAR PEOPLE GO TO THURSTON'S, 50 Bromfield st., for supplies, developing and printing. Try him and see why.

PRINTERS

IF YOU HAVE a book to print or want printing out of the ordinary see GRIP-FIT STILLS PRESS, 308 Congress st., Boston. Tel. Main 5000.

YOUNG & NICKERSON PRINTERS, 125 Summer st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 242.

RESTAURANTS

WARREN LUNCH, near Reading Rooms, 96 Milk street, Boston. HOME MADE PASTRY.

RUBBER STAMPS

RUBBER STAMPS, STENCILS, ETC. UNION STAMP WORKS, 175 Washington st., Tel. Main 1738. Send for catalogue.

RUG CLEANERS AND RENOVATORS

ORIENTAL PROCESS RUG RENOVATING CO., Office 128A Tremont st., tel. Ox. 1025. Works 120 Dartmouth st., tel. Tex. 2481-2.

SAWS FILED

SAWS FILED and set; edge tools ground; skates sharpened. JOHN P. TABER, 181 Friend st. Tel.

SHOES

THAYER, McNEIL & HODGKINS, superior Shoes and Hosiery for men, women and children. Mail orders given careful attention; send for catalogue. 47 Temple pl., and 15 West st., Boston.

WALK-OVER SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN. Illustrated catalogue. Onyx Hosiery, 8 stores, 170 Tremont st., cor. Main. 378 Washington st., cor. Franklin. Boston; 2330 Washington st., cor. Roxbury st., Roxbury. A. H. MOWE & SONS.

SPARK-PLUGS

ANDERSON SPARK-PLUGS, Models A & B Glass and Steel Welded. Postpaid 1.50 each. WILLIAM F. LORR, 100 Boylston st., Tel. Oxford 601.

STEEL AND RUBBER STAMPS—DOG COLLARS

ALLEN BROS., 130 Washington st., opp. Adams st. entrance and "Cutlery." WE MARK OUR DOG COLLARS FREE.

TAILORING AND REPAIRING

GO TO 250 HUNTINGTON AVE.—Ladies' Tailors of all kinds repairing. J. D. CAMPBELL, room 6; tel.

TYPEWRITERS

YOU CAN RENT 3 MONTHS FOR \$5. Sell on easy terms. No. 6, Suit No. 2. AM. WR. MACH. CO., 38 Bromfield st.

WALL PAPER

AUGUSTUS THURGOOD, 38-40 CORNHILL, BOSTON—Wall papers of latest styles and highest quality; novelty designs a feature; reprints of high-grade paper at low cost. See them.

WINDOW SHADES

WINDOW SHADES—J. L. Allen (successor to E. L. and E. S. Rollins), Custom Window Shades, 23 Bromfield st., Boston.

Louisiana purchase in its effect upon this country and the modest engineer in charge will find something greater than monetary reward in the monument on which his name will be indelibly written.

NEWS BRIEFS

WAX MADE FROM WEEB
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—A Memphis firm is making wax from the candleilla plant, which grows in profusion in Texas and Mexico. A high-grade wax is obtained which has all properties possessed by beeswax, it is stated, and other qualities also which make it valuable in commerce.

PLAN PUMPING PLANT

LA MESA, Cal.—After holding numerous meetings the consumers in the various sections depending on the Cuyamaca Water Company for their water have decided to organize a company for the purpose of pumping a supply from the bed of the San Diego river east of Lakeside. The corporation will be known as the Capitan Water Company and will have a capitalization of \$90,000.

CITY WANTS COMMISSION RULE

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The first step toward placing Los Angeles under the commission form of government was taken by the city council recently when it appointed a charter revision committee of 15, with instructions to make recommendations for all necessary changes.

FARMERS BUILD PHONE LINE

GRASS VALLEY, Cal.—A new telephone line is being constructed into town from Cottage Hill through the farming section. This will be the third telephone line to come into town from that section of the country and will connect a dozen or more farmers with the outside world.

POWER LINE BEGUN

SAN JOSE, Cal.—A construction crew of 100 men brought to this city recently started work installing a trunk line for the Sierra and San Francisco Power Company into San Jose.

MR. RINEHART TO MANAGE PAPER

LOS ANGELES—Robert E. Rinehart will be general manager and Lieut. C. H.

Spokane, Wash.

CLOTHING

THAT CLASSY CLOTHES SHOP, 331 RIVERSIDE AVE., SPOKANE, WASH.

GIFT SHOP

ORIGINAL, distinctive design. Copper Inlaid fobs; single letter \$1.50 extra letters 25c. Arts & Crafts Shop, 318 S. Howard.

LADIES' TAILORING

MISS SELMA AKINS, Dressmaking, Fine Tailoring, Ladies' Tailor System Taught and Sold, 517 Granite bldg.

MAY MANTON PATTERNS

FOR PATTERNS from the Woman's Page of the Monitor phone M 1708, or see BLAKELY DRY GOODS CO.

MEN'S TOGGERY

OUR SUITS AT \$15 TO \$25 GIVE COMPLETE CLOTHES SATISFACTION. FAMOUS CLOTHING CO., 110 N. POST ST., SPOKANE.

MILLINERY

MRS. ARMSTRONG—504 Eagle Bldg.—Just returned from the East. Pattern hats, the latest choice. First-class makeover shop.

SHOES

CRANE SHOE CO., 518 Riverside Ave., Spokane. Ask Us to Send Our Catalogue.

VACUUM CLEANERS

TO HAVE YOUR HOUSE CLEANED or to install a vacuum cleaner call Main 191 or A-3181. VACUUM CLEANER CO.

Detroit, Mich.

ART BASKETS

SWEET GRASS, Japanese Bamboo Baskets, Moccasins, Novelties. Write for catalog. BLEAZBY BROS., 339A Woodward ave.

CORSETS

"THE SMART SET CORSET SHOP." Corsets from \$1 to \$25. FLORENCE WOOD & CO., 84 Broadway. Phone Main 6078.

CATERING AND LUNCHEON

BELTRAMINI & RUSH, 222 Woodward ave. Manufacturers of high grade French and American ice creams and ice cream puddings, French pastry and fancy cakes.

FLORISTS

FLOWERS ARTISTICALLY ARRANGED. Floral decorations. Mail orders filled. FETTERS, 114 Farmer st., Detroit.

GOWNS

SUITS AND GOWNS altered and modernized. R. HANLOW, 206 Washington Ave., formerly with B. Altman & Co., New York.

PETTICOATS

PETTICOATS made to measure; quality, style and fit guaranteed. THE PETTICOAT SHOP, 205 Washington Ave.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

DEPARTMENT STORES

McCREERY & CO., DRY GOODS, Wood st., at Sixth ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES & JEWELRY

JOHN M. ROBERTS & SON CO., Diamonds direct from the cutters, 435-437 Market st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WALL PAPERS

SAMUEL RITCHIE DECORATING CO., Draperies, Painting and Frescoing, 120 5th ave., Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WOMEN'S TOGGERY SHOP

EXCLUSIVE GOWNS AND BLOUSES. Ready made and to order. ELIZABETH STORK, Keenan bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chicago, Ill.

ART-NEEDLEWORK

Supplies for Women and the Home

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Frederic T. Goodman
English Tailor and Habit Maker
for Gentlemen
739 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

HAPMAN BROS.
3110-12
ARSENAL ST.
ST. LOUIS
Specialists in Dry Cleaning
Good Work Prompt Service
Cabany 1700

LADIES' HATS

Your last season straw hat rebalanced into latest models. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. **BARRITT & CO.**
164 Tremont st., Boston. Room 7.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Continuing to quote the "Duffer," we turn our attention to wooden clubs.

"With the driver and brassie, though the swing is magnified, it does not really differ from the foregoing in any essential part. In both, stand well away from the ball, at the comfortable extension of the left arm; the drossary by putting the right hand in place, will be just enough to prevent a too "square-shouldered" position and the consequent tendency to fall back from the ball.

Although this may be a new theory of the cause of this common fault, the writer is convinced that where an effort is made, consciously or otherwise, to keep the shoulders on a line parallel with the ground, the right shoulder tries to come round on the same plane, instead of traveling through an arc, the lowest point of which is a point directly in front of the body when in the position of addressing the ball.

In other words, the axis of the turn of the right shoulder is nearly vertical to instead of nearly parallel with the ground, as in the properly played stroke. The vertical axis throws the weight of the body to the left as the stroke is made and off the center of balance, hence the falling back—a common cause of slicing the drive.

See your ball just high enough to lift it off the ground and direct your eye as in the cleek shot, just back of the ball; this will give you the much desired long, low ball, and will help you with your un-teed brassie shots. Concerning the latter, probably more brassie strokes are topped than any other shot played and often because we persistently keep our "eye on the ball" instead of behind the ball. Another reason is, we usually try to hit too hard, in belief that such added effort is required, and in stiffening up our forearm muscles we unconsciously raise our club head ever so little, but just enough to send our ball bounding along the ground instead of sailing off through the air as it does when our professional plays it.

As to stances and grips each player must decide those for himself, but the writer has found that the square stance and a modified interlocking grip seem most reliable.

The unintentional pull in the driver and brassie comes usually from gripping the club too far around or underneath with the right hand, or from playing the ball too near the right foot, and also at times from trying to force a follow through when it is not the natural result of a well played stroke. The slice most often follows the fast "pressing" swing and the falling back from the ball in the follow through.

The niblick strokes are less thoroughly understood and appreciated by the average player than almost any other club, with the possible exception of the cleek. Command of the niblick is essential, if the too often bunker shots are to be robbed of their terrors. The type of niblick used has more to do with the success achieved in making good recoveries from deep sand lies than is realized. The average niblick is an overgrown mashie, only more laid back, with

The "CURLA"
Soft rubber hair curler. Dies, curls, crimps, waves and puffs. No wire, bone or metal. Being soft rubber only, it is great for children's hair. At all stores or 25c a set by mail. Three sizes. Three colors. Write for home agency plan.
MURKHAM TRADING COMPANY
Sole Mfrs., 7 W. 22nd St., New York City.

Paris Pattern Supply Company
Are fitting ladies to dresses, absolutely perfect, in paper patterns of advanced designs. Skirts, Coats, Waists and Shirt Waists, etc.
From these fitted patterns a lady can make her own dresses without trying on.
169 Tremont Street, near Herald Building

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Deutschman Co.
Wishes to announce the advance
OPENING
OF THEIR
Spring and Summer Styles

We have opened a new dressmaking department for convenience of our patrons.
Shirt Waists, Suits
Shirts and Fancy
Waists

made to match any suit at moderate prices.
2 ST. JAMES AVENUE

Grey's Hairdresser Shop
Boston Manicuring
125 East 54th Street, New York.
Phone, Madison Square 513.

WEDDING LINEN.
Complete outfits of Household Linen purchased, embroidered and laundered. Individual needs and tastes considered. For information, MISS DOROTHY DWIGHT, Newton Center, Mass.

HAND-MADE SILVER WARE for gifts and home use; durable. Individual, good designs; order work a specialty; repairing of old silver carefully executed. **GEORGE C. GEBELIN**, 79 Chestnut St., Boston.

MADAME MAY & CO.
15 Temple place.
Children's Hair Cutting a Specialty.

WADE CORSETS
MRS. J. M. MORRISON
402 Boylston St., Boston

wear and for fancy and evening costumes, but if nothing among them is found to be just what is wanted a skirt will be made to measure in any color or style that is selected.

So much traveling is done by everybody in these early years of the twentieth century that the folding umbrella has become a practical necessity. It is hardly wise to go anywhere for a day or a few days without an umbrella for protection, but to carry one around is oftentimes a nuisance, for it is long and unwieldy and always getting in the way. With a folding umbrella this difficulty is obviated. It can be packed into small space so that it can be carried more conveniently if it has to be carried in the hand, or stowed away in trunk or suitcase.

A. Stowell & Co., Inc., of 24 Winter street, is showing these umbrellas in different styles and makes. The newest and most practical are of all silk with sterling silver mounted mission handles and silver plated folding spring which will not rust. Cheaper, good looking and well wearing are the Magic frame folding umbrellas covered with the best quality of union silk.

A good quality of serge is one of the most satisfactory materials that can be found for a good dress suit. Plain or fanciful cut and trimmed it has a quality and style distinction that is often sought in vain elsewhere. High grades of English serges in navy, black and ivory have been obtained by L. P. Hollander & Co. at price concessions and the firm is now offering them at equal reductions to the retail trade. They are in narrow and wide-wale and whipeards.

Haitienne is a new silk mentioned extensively in connection with Paris openings and is offered exclusively in Boston by L. P. Hollander & Co. It resembles gros de Londres and is a failure effect in chameleon colorings.

The new crepe wash silks are a practical adaptation of crepe de chine to wash dress purposes. They come in white ground work with satin stripes of color.

A special assortment of petticoats for spring wear is being shown. They are made of silk jersey with messaline flounce and are in all the desirable colors as well as black and white. All messaline petticoats are in solid and changeable colorings.

That the artistic effect of a scene depends largely upon its lighting, as has been known for a long time by those artists who produce beautiful stage pictures, is coming to be recognized in the arrangement and decoration of our homes.

In the daytime the sunlight is wanted as far as it is obtainable, and needs no aid in embellishing all upon which it falls, but when the curtains must be drawn and artificial light introduced there is opportunity for artistic expression quite beyond the question in the daytime. The dazzling white light that was at one time supposed to give brilliance is now regarded as crude and harsh. In public buildings such as auditoriums and churches the lights are sometimes "sunken" or subdued with ground glass or on the "indirect plan," but in the home any number of lovely devices can be carried out for softening and coloring the lights in the various rooms.

Unique, artistic and beautiful are the lamp and candle shades of illuminated vellum that are being shown in their Boston studio by Mrs. Wayland Manning and Miss Geraldine Talbot. These are two English women recently come to America bringing with them choice ideas

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Quimby's Candy Shop
THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

To Our Patrons:—
Last week was the largest in our history. Thank you.
We do not mention all we can do for you in quality and price. All goods made within 100 feet of our Sales Department. They MUST BE FRESH.
3000 pounds CHOCOLATE SECONDS, elegantly scratched, assorted from 20c to 50c per pound quality, 2 pounds 25c
for 1000 pounds best PEANUT BUTTER, TLE, fresh from the fire, per lb. 10c
2000 pounds OLD-FASHIONED 17c
Your choice of 50c boxes of ASSORTED CHOCOLATES 29c
PEANUT BUTTER 12c
Centers, per pound 5c
GRANULATED SUGAR, to purchasers, per pound 5c
Shop early as possible, as our store will be crowded.
81 PORTLAND ST.

Vellum Lampshade Studio
608 BOYLSTON ST.,
Copley Square,
Spring Exhibition
March 4th to 9th
of Shades in Vellum and all kinds of new materials.

THE SHOPPING EXCHANGE
22 Mt. Vernon St., Boston.
Tel. Haymarket 3739.
Ladies who are too busy to do their own shopping may be relieved to know the services of an expert shopper are at their disposal. Send for booklet.
LEARN TO SEW
School of dressmaking, 149 Tremont st., room 522.

in accessories of this kind from European centers. The shades are particularly beautiful and wholly new. The light filtering through is softened and turned into fairy hues of delicate rainbow tints that would make even a commonplace room take on a poetic tone. A particularly striking shade for a lamp suspended over a dining table is of white vellum ornamented with a border of illuminated grapes and grape leaves which fall from the edge. The delicate shades of white and green make a beautiful screen for the electric light.

A chief point about the shades is that they are made to carry out the color scheme of the room in which they are placed. According to art standards for the home there should not be one exposed light, that is, there should be none that is not softly veiled. When the lights have been placed and the general decorative plan of the room worked out, the next important thing is the lamp and candle shades. These should be especially designed and colored to make them an integral part of the room. A room and a shade may each in themselves be beautiful, but put together either in color or design they are enough at variance to offend the sensitive eye. By having the shades made or colored especially, this difficulty is overcome and they become part of an harmonious and artistic whole, always so colored as to shed a becoming light upon the occupants of the room.

Mrs. Manning and Miss Talbot have their studios at 605 Boylston street, Boston, where they have a permanent exhibition to which visitors are always welcome. It is different from anything of its kind ever held in Boston and is well worth a visit, both on this account and the quality of the things shown. Through the courtesy of Mrs. Manning and Miss Talbot Miss Dalrymple is exhibiting some hand-painted china for a short time.

Being a woman you of course know what it means to hurry away from some important or attractive task to spend an hour or so at the dressmaker's while she fits and drapes, and you have come away thinking what a convenience it would be if you could have new clothes without having to have them fitted. The relief has come in the form of Pneum Form, a pneumatic dress form. A waist or skirt lining that is of satisfactory fit is placed upon the figure and then the latter is inflated to the exact form of the lining, with its perfectness and imperfections of the person to whom it was fitted. With this model of the form of the person for whom the new garment is intended it becomes an easy matter to fit and drape any waist or skirt satisfactorily without the wearer-to-be ever having seen it. Girls away at school or college wanting a new dress can have it made thus easily at home, and women traveling can send to their regular dressmaker for any new frock she may wish, while the woman at home is saved the bother of going, for if she is skilful with her needle she can do much of her own dressmaking. Particulars about this invention can be obtained by writing to the Pneumatic Form Company, 557 Fifth avenue, New York.

ARLINGTON SELECTMEN ORGANIZE
ARLINGTON, Mass.—The new board of selectmen has organized with Jacob Bitzer, chairman, and Thomas J. Robinson, clerk. The board comprises Jacob Bitzer, Frank V. Noyes and Herbert W. Rawson. Committees are: Fire department and state aid, Jacob Bitzer; police department and public lands, Herbert W. Rawson; outside poor, town house and public buildings, Frank V. Noyes.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Try a LACO Shampoo

The close, thick lather of LACO Castile gets right down into the pores, leaving the scalp in a thoroughly clean condition. Gives the hair the soft, silky appearance so much desired.
LACO Castile is absolutely pure, highest grade, imported olive oil soap. No adulterants, no animal fats, no free alkali.
Get it at your druggist's or grocer's. If he hasn't it, send us his name and 10 cents for full size cake.

LACO
Castile Soap
6 Cakes 10c 12 Cakes \$1.00
LOCKWOOD, BRACKETT & CO.,
Boston, Mass., Sole Importers.

UDNIT

Wearing Rubbers The Shoe Polish Powder. Will not dry UP or FREEZE. A to Udnit Shine package antiseptic. PAIR OF SHOES ONE YEAR (a coating lasts 1 to 2 weeks or more). The whole family's shoes, black or tan. NO PASTE. WON'T SMUT. Longer time between coatings. So many more shines in a package (equals ten 10c bottles). Price 25c. Satisfaction or money back.
CHAS. FRENCH PERRY, BANGOR, ME.

SAVE 33 1/2 %
WE CAN SELL YOU
Heating Stoves, Ranges and Furnaces
direct from the manufacturer. Special discounts to Builders and Contractors. If you are about to build let us show you our heating apparatus, quality and price second to none. See our new Gas-Coal combination ranges for apartments—a great space saver.
THE TER-MIN. EXIGENCIES CO.
292-294 Franklin St., BOSTON, MASS.
New England agents. Also agents for Rooster Coal Briquets.

METAL ARTS & CRAFTS CO.
IMPORTERS
Art Metal and Lighting Made to Order.
SHOPS, 617 JACKSON BLVD., CHICAGO

Seven-Piece Cooking Outfit
THE SEVEN-PIECE outfit shown by us is one of the best and biggest offers ever made of its kind; seven pieces of enamelware; the low price and great value will surprise you. We invite you to call and investigate this offer. **DUNDEE MFG. CO.**, 40 Chauncy st., Boston, Mass.

Robinson's Infants' Folding Bath Tub
Soft and pliable. No stooping to give baby a bath. Made of gray and white rubber, on wood frame. Weighs 6 lbs. Also make adult size. Write for circular.
ROBINSON MFG. CO., 733 Jefferson Ave., Toledo, O.

SCREENS Made to Order
F. COOPER
31 Lancaster Street, Boston
Telephone 3391-W Haymarket.
THE PILGRIM EXCHANGE AND CAFE SHOP—Try our goods, 149 Tremont st., room 614, Boston.

PIERIAN SODALITY TO GIVE DINNER

Anniversary dinner will be served by the Pierian Sodality of Harvard University in the trophy room of the Harvard Union this evening. This marks the one hundred and fourth anniversary of the founding of the sodality.
The annual dinner for the members of the orchestra will be held some time in May.

COMMITTEE WOULD WIDEN STREET
Malden's finance commission Tuesday night reported to the city council favorably on a plan to widen the upper square at Main and Ferry streets and recommended an appropriation of \$7000. The plan for a greater widening, at a cost of \$18,000, was not reported.

MALDEN HAS NEW LIBRARIAN
Herbert G. Fison of Brooklyn, N. Y., has taken charge of the Malden public library as librarian, succeeding Miss Lizzie A. Williams, who recently resigned to devote her time to writing.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Protect the Top of Your Dining Table FROM THE HEAT BY USING A
Bunker Hill Asbestos Table Cover
Made to fit all sizes of tables. Made with removable slips; also extra leaves and mats of the same material. We carry a complete line of
Everything in Asbestos
Including all kinds of Pipe Covering Material, and will be pleased to furnish men to apply the same. If the steam pipes in your house are not covered, let us show you that you are LOSING MONEY.
TURNER ASBESTOS CO., 251 Causeway St., Boston

WATER SUPPLY
and Electric Lighting Plants for COUNTRY HOUSES
No elevated tank to freeze or leak. Tank located in cellar, 60 lbs. pressure. Furnished with hand, gasoline or electric pump. Ideal fire protection. Electric Lighting Plants at prices within the reach of all. Write for Catalogue 37.
Lunt-Nose Co., 43 S. Market St., Boston.

CATNIP BALL
A Toy for Cats in a package of herbs for the amusement of any cat or kitten. Cats can't let it alone. Will last for years. Amusing and an Exerciser. Counters. Sent by mail to any address if they do not furnish them. **NATIONAL PET SUPPLY CO., 174 MILK ST., BOSTON, MASS.**

BOOKS

A GIFT BOOK
The Life of Mary Baker Eddy
By SIBYL WILBUR
New and Enlarged Edition. PRICE \$3.00 A COPY
A beautiful Edition de Luxe at \$5.00 per copy
This book may be purchased through any leading book store in the United States, or abroad, or from The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., or direct from the publishers
250 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

CASH ON THE SPOT and highest prices paid for Standard Lectures, Century Dictionary, New International Encyclopedia, complete libraries in any number of volumes purchased from any part of the world; correspondence invited. **WILLIAMS BOOK STORE**, 349 Washington St., Boston.

JEWELRY

Cross and Crown Jewelry
A plain, attractive lace pin that is rich because of its plain design. No. 673, \$5.50.
A postal brings my catalogue.

J. C. DERBY
CONCORD, N. H.

TURKISH BATHS

Turkish, Russian and Roman Baths. Manicure, Ladies' Hair Dressing. **OSCAR R. LUNDIN.**
LUNDIN TURKISH BATH
20 and 22 Carver St., Boston.
Cafe Connected
Women's Entrance at No. 22
Men's at No. 20. Men at all hours
Women, week days 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Sundays, 12 to 10 p. m.
Telephone, Oxford 2968

FOR SALE
FONGEE PATTERN
FOR SALE (16 yds.); imported from Japan; tan; embroidered in self-tone cherry blossom design; very beautiful; \$45. At home sale only. R. B. B. 16 University rd., suite 3, Brookline.

FOR SALE—Full size white iron bed, mattress and National spring; all new; half price. 2 Bore st.

FIRST-CLASS BOARDING AND LODGING (HOUSE—15 rooms, \$1200, half cash. Address J. 228 Columbus ave.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS
SACER'S PURE FLAVORING EXTRACTS have no equal; sold everywhere; 10c and 25c the bottle at your grocer's.

WOMEN THE WORLD'S BEST BUYERS

PIANOS

CHICKERING
PLAYER PIANOS
We have a number of Chickering and other makes of Player Pianos which have just been placed on sale. Some of these are but little shopworn, having been used as demonstrating instruments. Others have been in regular use for a short time, and others have come in exchange in part payment for the CHICKERING PLEXTONE PLAYER PIANO. All are in perfect playing condition and are offered at substantial reductions from the prices of new players. Terms arranged to suit purchasers. Correspondence invited.
Chickering Warerooms
791 TREMONT STREET,
COR. NORTHAMPTON STREET.

THE KROEGER PIANO
FOR THE REFINED HOME.
Pelton Piano Co.
168 Tremont St., Boston
Sole Boston Agents.

A Fine Line of Player Pianos
Information cheerfully given at our sales-rooms.

PLUMBING
McMahon & Jacques
ELECTRICIANS AND LOCKSMITHS
Established 1896
Tel. 420-B. B. 242 Mass. Ave., Boston

FURNITURE REPAIRING
WE HAVE a department devoted to repairing and renewing reed, rattan, willow and antique furniture.
NEW ENGLAND REED CO.
11A Green st., Boston, Mass.

HARDWOOD FLOORS
FINE HARDWOOD FLOORS
ALL KINDS, THIN AND THICK. OLD FLOORS RENOVATED. W. J. DAY & CO., 42 CANAL ST.

SHOE REPAIRING
HUB SHOE REPAIRING CO.
L. P. LARSON, PROP. Practical Shoe Makers and Repairers. Athletic Goods Repaired. First-Class Rubber Work. We will call for and deliver the work. A Province ct., Boston, Mass. Tel. Main 3351-R.

ALL HAND WORK; satisfaction guaranteed; work called for and delivered. N. E. SHOE REPAIRING CO., 252A Mass. ave. Tel. B R 2556-W.

FOR SALE
FONGEE PATTERN
FOR SALE (16 yds.); imported from Japan; tan; embroidered in self-tone cherry blossom design; very beautiful; \$45. At home sale only. R. B. B. 16 University rd., suite 3, Brookline.

FOR SALE—Full size white iron bed, mattress and National spring; all new; half price. 2 Bore st.

FIRST-CLASS BOARDING AND LODGING (HOUSE—15 rooms, \$1200, half cash. Address J. 228 Columbus ave.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS
SACER'S PURE FLAVORING EXTRACTS have no equal; sold everywhere; 10c and 25c the bottle at your grocer's.

WOMEN either
buy or influence the purchase of most manufactured products. They are keen observers of intelligent efforts to supply their needs. Advertisements on this page run at our classified rate:

First insertion/12 cents a line;
3 to 25 insertions, 10 cents a line;
26 to 52 insertions, at least three times a week, 9 cents a line;
53 to 312 insertions, at least three times a week, 8 cents a line.

A multitude of careful, attentive and well-to-do home builders all over the world are waiting to cooperate loyally with advertisers on this page.

May we have you?

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

With the revival of the fashions of 1830 taffeta will be the reigning favorite of the spring and summer season, sharing the honors only with foulard which is one of those staples which never go out of fashion. The chiffon taffeta is the silk of the hour and a wide line is being shown by Beattie & McGuire of Temple place. They come in plain, changeable and chameleon effects such as our grandmothers favored. They have a soft, clingy finish but are high in luster. The foulards come in a large variety of neat patterns and colorings including the latest bordered effects.

All the new and staple weaves are to be found in the dress goods, suitings, marquisettes, chiffon cloths, etc., carried by this firm. Only goods of merit having obtained admittance at this store have gained for it the name of "reliable." Situated on the third floor the store is a little removed from the usual paths of

the shopper, but this is an advantage for it means lower prices than are possible when rents are high. A feature of the business is that the goods are sold at wholesale prices, first quality goods offered for less than is asked by other firms for second sometimes third grades. The store is at 29 Temple place, over Emerson's, and is easily reached by an elevator that is equipped with all the modern appliances to insure safety. Probably the best recommendation of this firm and its methods of doing business is found in the fact that a customer going there once is almost sure to go again, the second and third times, and continue to go whenever she has new dress goods to purchase.

A new and fast growing section of the business is that devoted to the making of silk petticoats to measure. Silk petticoats are always kept made up in various styles, suitable for plain street

Classified Advertisements

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

BOOKKEEPER, d. e. capable young lady, with 2 years' experience, desires position; some knowledge of stenography; first class references. MISS H. P. WALKER, 10 Williams ave., Hyde Park, Boston, tel. 2900.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier or general clerical work (residence Stoneham, 28, single); good references; \$12 mention 6845, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. 2900.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer (first class references); \$12 mention 6845, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. 2900.

CARETAKER—Capable woman wishes position; three years' experience; excellent references. MARY PORTER, 100 Adams st., Milton, Mass.

CARETAKER, reliable young woman, desires position caring for apartment; first class references. MABELLE E. PELHAM, 106 Hammond st., Roxbury, Mass.

CASHIER and office assistant, residence Roxbury, age 35, \$8.50; mention 6847, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. 2900.

CASHIER and office assistant (residence Malden, 20, single); \$8.50; mention 6847, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. 2900.

CHAMBERMAID wishes situation; will do plain sewing; best of references; first class references. MARY LOWN, 3276 Washington st., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS, both very competent; references. MISS RAGLEY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 36 Roxbury st., Boston, tel. 2900.

CHAMBER WORK wanted for part of day, 9 to 4; Back Bay preferred. ANNA DREW, 616 Columbus ave., suite 2, Boston, tel. 2900.

CHAMBER WORK and sewing wanted in private family; capable; references. MERCANTILE EMP. BUREAU, 570 Mass. ave., Cambridge, tel. 2900.

CLERICAL position desired by young lady of refinement; good penman; experience. WEST PLAIN ST. CO., 200 West Plain st., Cohasset, Mass.

CLERICAL, young lady, 18, wants position; good penman; school education; references. MISS ADA BELMONT, 12 Beane st., Boston, tel. 2900.

CLERKS desired positions. Tel. Fort Hill 3584. Address REV. G. F. DUGGIN, pastor, 100 Broad st., Boston (Working Girls Club).

COMPANION-ATTENDANT—Woman of refinement desires position; good reader, useful in traveling; companion of secret; understands typewriting and stenography; best of references. MISS MINERVA L. JACKSON, College st., Providence, R. I.

COMPOSITOR, thoroughly experienced on lead and galley, would like position; experience as proofreader, wishes position; references given. MISS HELEN JACKSON, 100 Broad st., Boston, tel. 2900.

COOK, capable, plain and fancy dishes; can take full charge; good manager; references; city or country. MISS SHEILA EMP. OFFICE, 37 Fayette st., Boston, tel. 2900.

COOK and second maid, German Protestant, desires position; good penman; references; city or country. MISS SHEILA EMP. OFFICE, 37 Fayette st., Boston, tel. 2900.

COOK and second, capable girls, want positions together; best references. MERCANTILE EMP. BUREAU, 570 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Tel. 2904.

COOK in private family, summer hotel or institution; want position. Mention 1652, CITY EMP. OFFICE (help furnished free), 33 Central st., room 38, Lowell, Mass. Tel. 2900.

COOK wants position in summer hotel; references. Mention 1657, CITY EMP. OFFICE (help furnished free), 33 Central st., room 38, Lowell, Mass. Tel. 2900.

COOK—Experienced cook, German Protestant, wishes position in private home or public institution; city or country. MARI BLASCHKE, 145 Lawrence st., Boston, tel. 2900.

COOK, reliable colored woman wants position as cook or waitress; good day's work. Please answer by letter only. RUTH TYLER, 181 Dartmouth st., Boston.

COOK wants position in small hotel or all-round work. Please mention 1652, CITY EMP. OFFICE (help furnished free), 33 Central st., room 38, Lowell, Mass. Tel. 2900.

COOK—Situation wanted by good cook; Nova Scotia; willing to do some laundry work; city or country. MRS. M. J. MCCREHAN, Emp. Office, 126 Massachusetts ave., Boston, tel. 2900.

COOK AND SECOND (Scottish girls, neat, willing, thoroughly competent; references. MISS RAGLEY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 36 Roxbury st., Boston, tel. 2900.

COOK AND SECOND MAID—(Scottish girls, neat, willing, thoroughly competent; references. MISS RAGLEY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 36 Roxbury st., Boston, tel. 2900.

COOK and second maid, Swedish, competent and obliging; first class references. MISS RAGLEY EMP. OFFICE, 52 Fayette st., Boston, Tel. 2900.

COOK and SEAMSTRESS—Experienced, desires position; best of references furnished. MISS A. ANDERSON, 69 Birch st., Revere, Mass.

COOK AND SECOND (Scottish girls, neat, willing, thoroughly competent; references. MISS RAGLEY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 36 Roxbury st., Boston, tel. 2900.

COOK AND SECOND MAID—(Swedish girls, neat, willing, thoroughly competent; references. MISS RAGLEY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 36 Roxbury st., Boston, tel. 2900.

COOK AND SECOND MAID—(Swedish girls, neat, willing, thoroughly competent; references. MISS RAGLEY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 36 Roxbury st., Boston, tel. 2900.

COOK AND SECOND MAID—(Swedish girls, neat, willing, thoroughly competent; references. MISS RAGLEY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 36 Roxbury st., Boston, tel. 2900.

COOK AND SECOND MAID—(Swedish girls, neat, willing, thoroughly competent; references. MISS RAGLEY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 36 Roxbury st., Boston, tel. 2900.

COOK AND SECOND MAID—(Swedish girls, neat, willing, thoroughly competent; references. MISS RAGLEY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 36 Roxbury st., Boston, tel. 2900.

COOK AND SECOND MAID—(Swedish girls, neat, willing, thoroughly competent; references. MISS RAGLEY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 36 Roxbury st., Boston, tel. 2900.

COOK AND SECOND MAID—(Swedish girls, neat, willing, thoroughly competent; references. MISS RAGLEY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 36 Roxbury st., Boston, tel. 2900.

COOK AND SECOND MAID—(Swedish girls, neat, willing, thoroughly competent; references. MISS RAGLEY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 36 Roxbury st., Boston, tel. 2900.

COOK AND SECOND MAID—(Swedish girls, neat, willing, thoroughly competent; references. MISS RAGLEY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 36 Roxbury st., Boston, tel. 2900.

COOK AND SECOND MAID—(Swedish girls, neat, willing, thoroughly competent; references. MISS RAGLEY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 36 Roxbury st., Boston, tel. 2900.

COOK AND SECOND MAID—(Swedish girls, neat, willing, thoroughly competent; references. MISS RAGLEY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 36 Roxbury st., Boston, tel. 2900.

COOK AND SECOND MAID—(Swedish girls, neat, willing, thoroughly competent; references. MISS RAGLEY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 36 Roxbury st., Boston, tel. 2900.

COOK AND SECOND MAID—(Swedish girls, neat, willing, thoroughly competent; references. MISS RAGLEY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 36 Roxbury st., Boston, tel. 2900.

COOK AND SECOND MAID—(Swedish girls, neat, willing, thoroughly competent; references. MISS RAGLEY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 36 Roxbury st., Boston, tel. 2900.

COOK AND SECOND MAID—(Swedish girls, neat, willing, thoroughly competent; references. MISS RAGLEY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 36 Roxbury st., Boston, tel. 2900.

COOK AND SECOND MAID—(Swedish girls, neat, willing, thoroughly competent; references. MISS RAGLEY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 36 Roxbury st., Boston, tel. 2900.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

DRESSMAKER wishes employment. MISS HATTIE MURPHY, 100 Camden st., Boston, tel. 2900.

DRESSMAKER, experienced, desires employment; can cut and fit. MISS H. C. ROSS, 645 Washington st., Brighton, Mass. Tel. 2900.

DRESSMAKER, competent, French, desires employment. MISS LINA STEEGER, 31 Gray st., Boston, tel. 2900.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Experienced, capable, Protestant young woman desires employment by the day or hour; good references. HARRIET J. GRIFFIN, 103 Buttrick st., Boston, tel. 2900.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—situation wanted by neat, capable, trustworthy young woman; desires employment by the day or hour; good references. HARRIET J. GRIFFIN, 103 Buttrick st., Boston, tel. 2900.

GENERAL MAID, colored, would like place, come home nights or day's work; good references. MRS. ALICE HADLEY, 16 Truro st., Boston, tel. 2900.

GENERAL WORK—Neat young colored woman; wants day or hour; good references. MRS. H. P. WALKER, 10 Williams ave., Hyde Park, Boston, tel. 2900.

GENERAL WORK wanted by the day; cleaning or washing; go anywhere after 9 a. m. MRS. W. L. LYONS, 11 Wolcott st., Boston, tel. 2900.

GENERAL WORK, washing, ironing and cleaning wanted by the day, or laundry by the hour. MRS. MARY SHAW, 5 Florence st., Boston, tel. 2900.

GENERAL WORK wanted by middle-aged American woman; home nights; best references. MRS. M. LANS, 288 Dudley st., Roxbury, Mass.

GENERAL WORK—Capable woman would like work by the day or hour; washing, ironing, cleaning. JULIA CONRO, 74 Reed st., Boston, tel. 2900.

GENERAL WORK—Swedish woman, would like work by the day or hour; washing, ironing, cleaning. JULIA CONRO, 74 Reed st., Boston, tel. 2900.

GENERAL WORK—Colored woman would like work by the day or hour; washing, ironing, cleaning. JULIA CONRO, 74 Reed st., Boston, tel. 2900.

GENERAL WORK—Colored woman would like work by the day or hour; washing, ironing, cleaning. JULIA CONRO, 74 Reed st., Boston, tel. 2900.

GENERAL WORK—Colored woman would like work by the day or hour; washing, ironing, cleaning. JULIA CONRO, 74 Reed st., Boston, tel. 2900.

GENERAL WORK—Colored woman would like work by the day or hour; washing, ironing, cleaning. JULIA CONRO, 74 Reed st., Boston, tel. 2900.

GENERAL WORK—Colored woman would like work by the day or hour; washing, ironing, cleaning. JULIA CONRO, 74 Reed st., Boston, tel. 2900.

GENERAL WORK—Colored woman would like work by the day or hour; washing, ironing, cleaning. JULIA CONRO, 74 Reed st., Boston, tel. 2900.

GENERAL WORK—Colored woman would like work by the day or hour; washing, ironing, cleaning. JULIA CONRO, 74 Reed st., Boston, tel. 2900.

GENERAL WORK—Colored woman would like work by the day or hour; washing, ironing, cleaning. JULIA CONRO, 74 Reed st., Boston, tel. 2900.

GENERAL WORK—Colored woman would like work by the day or hour; washing, ironing, cleaning. JULIA CONRO, 74 Reed st., Boston, tel. 2900.

GENERAL WORK—Colored woman would like work by the day or hour; washing, ironing, cleaning. JULIA CONRO, 74 Reed st., Boston, tel. 2900.

GENERAL WORK—Colored woman would like work by the day or hour; washing, ironing, cleaning. JULIA CONRO, 74 Reed st., Boston, tel. 2900.

GENERAL WORK—Colored woman would like work by the day or hour; washing, ironing, cleaning. JULIA CONRO, 74 Reed st., Boston, tel. 2900.

GENERAL WORK—Colored woman would like work by the day or hour; washing, ironing, cleaning. JULIA CONRO, 74 Reed st., Boston, tel. 2900.

GENERAL WORK—Colored woman would like work by the day or hour; washing, ironing, cleaning. JULIA CONRO, 74 Reed st., Boston, tel. 2900.

GENERAL WORK—Colored woman would like work by the day or hour; washing, ironing, cleaning. JULIA CONRO, 74 Reed st., Boston, tel. 2900.

GENERAL WORK—Colored woman would like work by the day or hour; washing, ironing, cleaning. JULIA CONRO, 74 Reed st., Boston, tel. 2900.

GENERAL WORK—Colored woman would like work by the day or hour; washing, ironing, cleaning. JULIA CONRO, 74 Reed st., Boston, tel. 2900.

GENERAL WORK—Colored woman would like work by the day or hour; washing, ironing, cleaning. JULIA CONRO, 74 Reed st., Boston, tel. 2900.

GENERAL WORK—Colored woman would like work by the day or hour; washing, ironing, cleaning. JULIA CONRO, 74 Reed st., Boston, tel. 2900.

GENERAL WORK—Colored woman would like work by the day or hour; washing, ironing, cleaning. JULIA CONRO, 74 Reed st., Boston, tel. 2900.

GENERAL WORK—Colored woman would like work by the day or hour; washing, ironing, cleaning. JULIA CONRO, 74 Reed st., Boston, tel. 2900.

GENERAL WORK—Colored woman would like work by the day or hour; washing, ironing, cleaning. JULIA CONRO, 74 Reed st., Boston, tel. 2900.

GENERAL WORK—Colored woman would like work by the day or hour; washing, ironing, cleaning. JULIA CONRO, 74 Reed st., Boston, tel. 2900.

GENERAL WORK—Colored woman would like work by the day or hour; washing, ironing, cleaning. JULIA CONRO, 74 Reed st., Boston, tel. 2900.

GENERAL WORK—Colored woman would like work by the day or hour; washing, ironing, cleaning. JULIA CONRO, 74 Reed st., Boston, tel. 2900.

GENERAL WORK—Colored woman would like work by the day or hour; washing, ironing, cleaning. JULIA CONRO, 74 Reed st., Boston, tel. 2900.

GENERAL WORK—Colored woman would like work by the day or hour; washing, ironing, cleaning. JULIA CONRO, 74 Reed st., Boston, tel. 2900.

GENERAL WORK—Colored woman would like work by the day or hour; washing, ironing, cleaning. JULIA CONRO, 74 Reed st., Boston, tel. 2900.

GENERAL WORK—Colored woman would like work by the day or hour; washing, ironing, cleaning. JULIA CONRO, 74 Reed st., Boston, tel. 2900.

GENERAL WORK—Colored woman would like work by the day or hour; washing, ironing, cleaning. JULIA CONRO, 74 Reed st., Boston, tel. 2900.

GENERAL WORK—Colored woman would like work by the day or hour; washing, ironing, cleaning. JULIA CONRO, 74 Reed st., Boston, tel. 2900.

GENERAL WORK—Colored woman would like work by the day or hour; washing, ironing, cleaning. JULIA CONRO, 74 Reed st., Boston, tel. 2900.

GENERAL WORK—Colored woman would like work by the day or hour; washing, ironing, cleaning. JULIA CONRO, 74 Reed st., Boston, tel. 2900.

GENERAL WORK—Colored woman would like work by the day or hour; washing, ironing, cleaning. JULIA CONRO, 74 Reed st., Boston, tel. 2900.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

MAID, experienced general work wants position. MISS EMMA STERNBERG'S EMP. OFFICE, 320 Tremont st., Boston, tel. 2900.

MAID wants position at general housework in plain family; references. MISS MARY SHAW, 320 Faneuil st., Brighton, Mass.

MATRON, age 35, residence Malden, Mass. Tel. 2900.

MILLINERY TRIMMER, experienced, wants position. MISS L. LAMSON, 11 Brighton st., Boston, tel. 2900.

NURSERYMAID—Young girl wishes position to help care for child and be generally useful about house. MARY C. SHAW, 5 Florence st., Boston, tel. 2900.

NURSERYMAID, capable, wants care of children; good references. MISS EMMA STERNBERG'S EMP. OFFICE, 320 Tremont st., Boston, tel. 2900.

OFFICE WORK, typewriting and cashing; good references. MISS EMMA STERNBERG'S EMP. OFFICE, 320 Tremont st., Boston, tel. 2900.

PRINTER would like position playing for moving pictures or as an accompanist. MISS EMMA STERNBERG'S EMP. OFFICE, 320 Tremont st., Boston, tel. 2900.

PIANO FORTE TEACHER desires position during June, July, August, as accompanist or with small orchestra. MISS EMMA STERNBERG'S EMP. OFFICE, 320 Tremont st., Boston, tel. 2900.

PIANO TEACHER desires employment; would go as tutor for young pupils few hours a week. MISS EMMA STERNBERG'S EMP. OFFICE, 320 Tremont st., Boston, tel. 2900.

SALESWOMAN or general office work, residence Malden, age 25, good references. MISS EMMA STERNBERG'S EMP. OFFICE, 320 Tremont st., Boston, tel. 2900.

SEAMSTRESS wishes position. Tel. Fort Hill 3584. Address REV. G. F. DUGGIN, pastor, 100 Broad st., Boston (Working Girls Club).

SEAMSTRESS, competent, Protestant, can cut and fit, wants by the day or week; willing to assist in light duties. L. N. NICE, 45 Franklin st., Boston, tel. 2900.

SEAMSTRESS, colored, wants employment; ladies' underwear, plain sewing, etc. Please write MISS L. A. THOMAS, 300 W. North st., Boston, tel. 2900.

SECOND or parlor maid, capable, wants position; best references. MERCANTILE EMP. OFFICE, 570 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Tel. 2904.

SEMA GIRL wants position. MISS EMMA STERNBERG'S EMP. OFFICE, 320 Tremont st., Boston, tel. 2900.

SLIP COOK, cushion and drapery maker, thoroughly experienced, wants employment. MISS G. TIBBETTS, 32 Belvidere st., Boston, tel. 2900.

STENOGRAPHER 5 years' experience, wants position; best references. ETHEL I. F. NICHOLS, 63 Whitman ave., Whitman, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER of six years' experience, desires position; good references. MISS MINERVA L. JACKSON, 4 College st., Providence, R. I.

STENOGRAPHER or office work, residence Malden, age 25, good references. MISS EMMA STERNBERG'S EMP. OFFICE, 320 Tremont st., Boston, tel. 2900.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper, residence Malden, age 25, good references. MISS EMMA STERNBERG'S EMP. OFFICE, 320 Tremont st., Boston, tel. 2900.

SWEDISH WOMAN would like work washing, ironing, cleaning or accommodation; good references. MRS. M. LANS, 288 Dudley st., Roxbury, Mass.

TABLE GIRLS, 20 and 21, want positions at summer hotel or boarding house. Mention 160, CITY EMP. OFFICE (help furnished free), 33 Central st., room 38, Lowell, Mass. Tel. 2900.

TRAVELING COMPANION—College student would like position as traveling companion from July to September. Fond 100 Broad st., Boston (Working Girls Club).

WAITRESS wishes position. Tel. Fort Hill 3584. Address REV. G. F. DUGGIN, pastor, 100 Broad st., Boston (Working Girls Club).

WATERCRESS wants positions at mountain hotels. Mention 1641, CITY EMP. OFFICE (help furnished free), 33 Central st., room 38, Lowell, Mass. Tel. 2900.

WORK by the day or hour, laundry or cleaning wanted by capable woman; ref. MERCANTILE EMP. OFFICE, 570 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Tel. 2904.

YOUNG WOMAN, at present employed as maid, wishes position in restaurant. ANNA BOMBER, 144 Somerset, Commonwealth st., Boston, tel. 2900.

YOUNG MAN, active, wanted on small dairy farm by April 1; must be temperate and experienced; references desired; wages \$20 month, board and washing. H. R. BURSE, R. F. D. 4, Fort Plain, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN wants position in office where ambition means advancement; will start as clerk; good references. HARRY O'BRIEN, 1024 73rd st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (25), good references, desires position; business and social; with opportunity to earn and advance more important than high salary; will travel. HARRY O'BRIEN, 221 W. 104th st., New York, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (25), good references, desires position; business and social; with opportunity to earn and advance more important than high salary; will travel. HARRY O'BRIEN, 221 W. 104th st., New York, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (25), good references, desires position; business and social; with opportunity to earn and advance more important than high salary; will travel. HARRY O'BRIEN, 221 W. 104th st., New York, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (25), good references, desires position; business and social; with opportunity to earn and advance more important than high salary; will travel. HARRY O'BRIEN, 221 W. 104th st., New York, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (25), good references, desires position; business and social; with opportunity to earn and advance more important than high salary; will travel. HARRY O'BRIEN, 221 W. 104th st., New York, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (25), good references, desires position; business and social; with opportunity to earn and advance more important than high salary; will travel. HARRY O'BRIEN, 221 W. 104th st., New York, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (25), good references, desires position; business and social; with opportunity to earn and advance more important than high salary; will travel. HARRY O'BRIEN, 221 W. 104th st., New York, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (25), good references, desires position; business and social; with opportunity to earn and advance more important than high salary; will travel. HARRY O'BRIEN, 221 W. 104th st., New York, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (25), good references, desires position; business and social; with opportunity to earn and advance more important than high salary; will travel. HARRY O'BRIEN, 221 W. 104th st., New York, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (25), good references, desires position; business and social; with opportunity to earn and advance more important than high salary; will travel. HARRY O'BRIEN, 221 W. 104th st., New York, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (25), good references, desires position; business and social; with opportunity to earn and advance more important than high salary; will travel. HARRY O'BRIEN, 221 W. 104th st., New York, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (25), good references, desires position; business and social; with opportunity to earn and advance more important than high salary; will travel. HARRY O'BRIEN, 221 W. 104th st., New York, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (25), good references, desires position; business and social; with opportunity to earn and advance more important than high salary; will travel. HARRY O'BRIEN, 221 W. 104th st., New York, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (25), good references, desires position; business and social; with opportunity to earn and advance more important than high salary; will travel. HARRY O'BRIEN, 221 W. 104th st., New York, N. Y.

<

World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

BETTER FEELING IS MANIFESTED IN THE TRADING

Commission Houses Encouraged by Greater Interest on Part of the Public—Operators Conservative

NEW ARCADIAN UP

There has been greater participation in stock trading on the part of the public the past few days. The board rooms of commission houses present a more animated appearance than for a long time past. The volume of business is larger and consequently a better feeling prevails among commission men.

There is less pessimism and a stronger hope for the future. Naturally it might be inferred that much of this sentiment is assumed for the purpose of enticing the public to buy stocks. The wary ones have not yet come into the market, however. They think that the market is being forced up by manipulative tactics and is not a "natural" rise. As a general thing traders are just now acting very conservatively.

The opening this morning was around last night's closing prices. There was little distinctive feature in the early trading in the New York market.

Improvement was shown by some of the local issues. New Arcadian was an early feature. It advanced well during the first sales.

The leaders eased off somewhat toward midday and the tone became irregular. The Erie was in good demand and transactions were in good sized lots. Both the common and preferred made fractional gains.

New York Central was conspicuously strong during the forenoon. It opened up 1/4 at 111 1/2 and advanced more than a point further before shading off. Brooklyn Rapid Transit was strong.

Reading opened off 1/4 at 155 1/2, improved fractionally and sold off a point before midday. Union Pacific opened up 1/4 at 166 1/2 and held around that figure. Steel was off 1/4 at the opening at 63 1/2. It improved to 63 3/4 and then sagged off below the opening. Wheeling & Lake Erie first preferred opened off 1/4 at 19 1/2 and advanced 2 points. The second preferred and common also advanced well.

New Arcadian on the local exchange opened up 3/4 at 4 1/2 and rose to 5 1/2 before midday. North Butte was up 1/4 at the opening at 27 1/2. It rose to 28 before midday.

Stocks continued very quiet in the early afternoon and price changes were small. A spurt in Franklin was a local feature.

LONDON—The securities market opened strong, influenced by the big government defeat in the Manchester by-election and the brightening prospects of a coal labor settlement. The movement is now halted and business has quieted down decidedly. Consols and home rails display firmness and a cheerful sentiment is evident regarding tin and rubber issues.

Although quiet, Americans continue firm. Other departments are dull. De Beers declined 1/16 to 190-16. Rio Tinto off 1/4 at 72.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK—The cotton market opened steady. One to six points higher: March 10 1/2 to 10 3/4, May 10 1/4 to 10 1/2, July 10 1/2 to 10 3/4, August 10 1/2 to 10 3/4, September 10 1/4 to 10 1/2, October 10 1/2 to 10 3/4, December 10 1/2 to 10 3/4, January 10 1/2 to 10 3/4.

LIVERPOOL—Spot cotton fair demand; prices firm. Middlings 5.97, up seven points. Sales estimated 8000 bales, receipts 12,000, including 10,400 American. Futures opened firm, 3 1/2 to 5 1/2 up. At 12:30 p. m. firm, 3 1/2 to 5 1/2 up. Advance from previous close: March-April 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, May-June 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, July-August 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, October-November 5 1/2 to 5 3/4.

NEW YORK CURE

NEW YORK—Cure market quiet but firm: Lehigh Valley Coal 190 to 200, Ruber 13 1/2 to 14 1/2, Greene Cananea 7 1/2 to 8, Inspiration Cons. 19 1/4 to 19 1/2.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Snow tonight or Thursday, rising warmer, except in Rhode Island.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather for the following: New England: Snow tonight or Thursday, rising warmer, except in Rhode Island.

Cold, pleasant weather continues in the northern sections. Northfield, Vt., reported 22 degrees below zero this morning. The southern disturbance is producing cloudy weather with rain or snow along the Atlantic coast as far north as Atlantic City, N. J. A well-defined storm appears this morning on the north Pacific coast.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. 1912 noon 28
Average temperature yesterday, 21 17-24.

IN OTHER CITIES

Buffalo 18 Albany 20
Nantucket 28 Pittsburgh 20
Washington 34 Des Moines 32
Philadelphia 32 Denver 28
St. Louis 30 St. Paul 28
San Francisco 58 Portland, Me. 30

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 6:11 High water, 6:40
Length of day, 11:29 1:10 a. m., 1:35 p. m.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

Allis-Chalmers	Open	High	Low	Last
Am. Express	68 1/2	69	68 1/2	68 1/2
Am. Ice	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am. Lumber	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am. Oil	12 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Car Foundry	53	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Am. Cotton Oil	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Am. E. & P.	21	21	21	21
Am. Ice	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am. Lumber	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am. Oil	12 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Car Foundry	53	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Am. Cotton Oil	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Am. E. & P.	21	21	21	21
Am. Ice	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am. Lumber	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am. Oil	12 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Car Foundry	53	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Am. Cotton Oil	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Am. E. & P.	21	21	21	21
Am. Ice	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am. Lumber	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am. Oil	12 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Car Foundry	53	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Am. Cotton Oil	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Am. E. & P.	21	21	21	21
Am. Ice	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am. Lumber	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am. Oil	12 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Car Foundry	53	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Am. Cotton Oil	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Am. E. & P.	21	21	21	21
Am. Ice	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am. Lumber	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am. Oil	12 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Car Foundry	53	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Am. Cotton Oil	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Am. E. & P.	21	21	21	21
Am. Ice	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am. Lumber	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am. Oil	12 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Car Foundry	53	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Am. Cotton Oil	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Am. E. & P.	21	21	21	21
Am. Ice	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am. Lumber	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am. Oil	12 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Car Foundry	53	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Am. Cotton Oil	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Am. E. & P.	21	21	21	21
Am. Ice	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am. Lumber	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am. Oil	12 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Car Foundry	53	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Am. Cotton Oil	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Am. E. & P.	21	21	21	21
Am. Ice	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am. Lumber	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am. Oil	12 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Car Foundry	53	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Am. Cotton Oil	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Am. E. & P.	21	21	21	21
Am. Ice	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am. Lumber	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am. Oil	12 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Car Foundry	53	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Am. Cotton Oil	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Am. E. & P.	21	21	21	21
Am. Ice	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am. Lumber	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am. Oil	12 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Car Foundry	53	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Am. Cotton Oil	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Am. E. & P.	21	21	21	21
Am. Ice	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am. Lumber	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am. Oil	12 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Car Foundry	53	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Am. Cotton Oil	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Am. E. & P.	21	21	21	21
Am. Ice	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am. Lumber	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am. Oil	12 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Car Foundry	53	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Am. Cotton Oil	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Am. E. & P.	21	21	21	21
Am. Ice	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am. Lumber	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am. Oil	12 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Car Foundry	53	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Am. Cotton Oil	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Am. E. & P.	21	21	21	21
Am. Ice	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am. Lumber	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am. Oil	12 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Car Foundry	53	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Am. Cotton Oil	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Am. E. & P.	21	21	21	21
Am. Ice	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am. Lumber	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am. Oil	12 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Car Foundry	53	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Am. Cotton Oil	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Am. E. & P.	21	21	21	21
Am. Ice	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am. Lumber	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am. Oil	12 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Car Foundry	53	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Am. Cotton Oil	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Am. E. & P.	21	21	21	21
Am. Ice	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am. Lumber	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am. Oil	12 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Car Foundry	53	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Am. Cotton Oil	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Am. E. & P.	21	21	21	21
Am. Ice	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am. Lumber	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am. Oil	12 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Car Foundry	53	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Am. Cotton Oil	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Am. E. & P.	21	21	21	21
Am. Ice	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am. Lumber	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am. Oil	12 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Car Foundry	53	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Am. Cotton Oil	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Am. E. & P.	21	21	21	21
Am. Ice	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am. Lumber	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am. Oil	12 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Car Foundry	53	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Am. Cotton Oil	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Am. E. & P.	21	21	21	21
Am. Ice	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am. Lumber	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am. Oil	12 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Car Foundry	53	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Am. Cotton Oil	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Am. E. & P.	21	21	21	21
Am. Ice	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am. Lumber	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am. Oil	12 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Car Foundry	53	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Am. Cotton Oil	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Am. E. & P.	21	21	21	21
Am. Ice	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am. Lumber	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am. Oil	12 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Car Foundry	53	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Am. Cotton Oil	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Am. E. & P.	21	21	21	21
Am. Ice	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am. Lumber	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am. Oil	12 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Car Foundry	53	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Am. Cotton Oil	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Am. E. & P.	21	21	21	21
Am. Ice	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am. Lumber	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am. Oil	12 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Car Foundry	53	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Am. Cotton Oil	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Am. E. & P.	21	21	21	21
Am. Ice	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am. Lumber	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am. Oil	12 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Car Foundry	53	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Am. Cotton Oil	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Am. E. & P.	21	21	21	21
Am. Ice	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am. Lumber	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am. Oil	12 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Car Foundry	53	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Am. Cotton Oil	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Am. E. & P.	21	21	21	21
Am. Ice	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am. Lumber	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am. Oil	12 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Car Foundry	53	53 1/2	53	53 1/2

Latest Market Reports :: Events of Interest to Investors

SUBSTANTIAL GROWTH OF THE WINNIPEG ELECTRIC RAILWAY

Most Favorable Period Ever Experienced by the Company—Net Earnings Four Times as Large as Those of Seven Years Ago

No mention of the recent authorization of \$3,000,000 new stock of the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company is made in the annual report, which has been given to the public, although it has been finally decided to offer the same to stockholders on the basis of one share for every three shares now held.

Earnings for 1911 were the most favorable on record and indicate that the territory served by the system is a growing one and gives promise of still greater development. For the 12 months net income available for dividends was equal to 18 1/2 per cent on the \$6,000,000 capital stock outstanding, as compared with 15 1/2 per cent in the year previous.

This is the most favorable year the company has ever experienced. After meeting all charges, taxes, dividends, etc., there was left a surplus to be carried to profit and loss, amounting to about \$420,000, as compared with about \$332,000 in the year previous.

During the past seven years gross earnings have more than doubled, while the net for 1911 was nearly four times greater than in 1905. The ratio of operating expenses to gross revenues for the 12 months was only about 49 1/2 per cent, as compared with over 50 1/2 per cent in the year previous. That expenses should have shown so small an increase with the very substantial gain in gross business is noteworthy and indicates greater efficiency of operation.

The appended table shows the gross earnings, operating expenses, net earnings, and percentage earned on the outstanding capital stock for each of the last seven fiscal periods and the first four items mentioned for 1905:

	Pas. card.	Tr. pass.	Rev. earn.
1911.....	40,281,245	10,012,048	10.46
1910.....	31,369,421	8,063,028	10.02
1909.....	29,085,770	7,825,425	10.00
1908.....	22,019,567	7,777,315	9.80
1907.....	20,846,317	7,354,067	9.84
1906.....	17,229,254	5,100,024	8.90

When the entire new issue of stock is outstanding dividend disbursements will call for an expenditure of a little over \$1,000,000 per annum. It will be noted that in the last fiscal period a full 12 per cent dividend on \$9,000,000 capital stock could have been paid with a small balance of surplus to spare. Therefore, little apprehension need be felt with respect to the safety of the present 12 per cent per annum rate of dividend. It is calculated that the proceeds from the new issue will bring about such improvement as to increase by a substantial margin the company's current revenues so that future earnings will show a liberal amount of surplus over the 12 per cent dividends paid.

Last year the company carried a total of some 40,200,000 passengers, the largest number on record. There were also about 10,000,000 transfer passengers. The railway earnings per capita were larger

than at any time in the history of the property. The increase in the number carried over 1910 was more than 8,900,000; the increase in gross earnings to 14.87 per cent and in net earnings to 18.36 per cent.

Below is to be noted the number of passengers carried, number of transfers issued and railway earnings per capita during each of the past six fiscal periods:

	Gross	Oper.	Net	% earn.
1911.....	\$8,829,150	\$1,900,308	\$1,928,782	18.51
1910.....	8,284,342	1,654,834	1,629,508	15.58
1909.....	7,623,731	1,320,065	1,306,066	14.35
1908.....	6,296,063	1,098,872	1,117,222	13.14
1907.....	5,722,407	775,731	946,076	12.01
1906.....	4,116,365	701,064	714,342	11.17
1905.....	3,119,718	595,747	544,021	10.00

On Dec. 31 last the company's working balance stood at about \$110,000, as compared with nearly \$300,000 in the previous year. Total current assets were \$703,984 and current liabilities \$683,890. No doubt this small amount of working balance, together with the fact that the company was indebted to the Bank of Montreal to the extent of nearly \$1,000,000 at the close of the fiscal period, was instrumental in influencing the action of the directors with respect to the additional stock that is to be offered to stockholders. It is apparent that the proceeds from the new issue will provide funds sufficient to wipe out current indebtedness and very materially strengthen the company's working balance.

Appended are the current assets and current liabilities of the company as of Dec. 31 last:

ASSETS	
Stores.....	\$159,481
Accounts receivable.....	185,212
Cash.....	33,096
Conductors' working fund.....	8,718
Sub-companies.....	407,485
Total.....	\$793,984

LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable.....	\$206,400
Dividend payable.....	180,000
Interest.....	152,245
Miscellaneous.....	100,969
Total.....	\$639,604
Net working capital Dec. 31, 1911.....	110,000

During the last fiscal period the company constructed in its own shops at Winnipeg 30 large double-truck closed motor cars; two double-truck open cars; one motor flat car and one trail flat car for construction purposes.

The gas department commenced the new year under more favorable circumstances, as the new 1,000,000 cubic-foot gas holder was in full operation; 50,358 feet of new gas mains were laid in 1911 and 895 new gas services were installed.

The Winnipeg, Selkirk & Lake Winnipeg Railway Company for the 12 months ended Dec. 31 last showed a surplus over charges of \$872,900 and a profit and loss surplus of \$27,490.

The Suburban Rapid Transit Company showed a deficit of \$15,708 and a profit and loss deficit of \$18,403.

DECEMBER STREET RAILWAY RESULTS

NEW YORK—The public service commission has issued a summary of street railway operations in New York city for December, 1911, which compares with the previous year as follows:

	1911	Increase
Rev. car mileage.....	26,500,078	1,614,540
No. of trams collected.....	27,150,067	6,707,702
No. rev. passengers.....	143,002,125	8,297,392
Revs. from transp.....	\$7,176,080	\$406,083
Total st. ry. rev.....	7,513,666	427,406
Maintenance.....	988,294	\$203,232
Reserve.....	170,159	162,303
All other expenses.....	3,054,072	120,702
Total op. expenses.....	4,132,697	70,774
Taxes.....	482,833	20,483
Other income.....	2,838,336	321,150
Other income.....	196,834	30,221

*Decrease.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company in December carried 37,285,774 revenue passengers, and reported operating income for the period of \$657,145. The Metropolitan Street Railway Company carried 22,315,108 revenue passengers, and recorded total operating income of \$285,378. The Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company carried 57,253,323 revenue passengers, and reported operating income of \$184,380, and the total number of revenue passengers carried by all of the Manhattan surface roads was 327,460,062, and their combined street railway operating income was \$433,161.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, March 9)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Bradford, Pa.—Charles Rose, U. S.
 Bradford, Pa.—R. W. Crabbe of Katz & Goldsmith, U. S.
 Charleston, W. Va.—C. K. Payne of Payne Shoe Co., Tour.
 Cincinnati, O.—Joseph Ginsburg of Marx Shoe Co., Essex.
 Denver, Col.—M. D. Goldman and James Noble of the Golden Eagle Dry Goods Co., Essex.
 El Paso, Tex.—Edward Berg, Essex.
 Hopkinton, Ky.—J. P. Thomas, Essex.
 New York, N. Y.—Joe Steinman, Essex.
 Philadelphia, Pa.—C. A. Harris of Wm. Harris & Sons, U. S.
 Richmond, Va.—L. Stern of Stern & Co., Tour.
 Schenectady, N. Y.—J. L. Patton of Patton & Hall, U. S.
 St. Louis, Mo.—A. Polan, U. S.
 Toronto, Ont.—Henry Frank, Essex.
LEATHER BUYERS
 Bangor, Me.—H. F. Sawyer of Sawyer B. & S. Co., U. S.
 Boston, Mass.—George Hawkes of Richmond Shoe Co., 46 Lincoln st.
 Rochester, N. Y.—M. W. O'Brien of Rochester Top Lin. Co., Essex.

AN IMPROVEMENT IN BOND MARKET MUCH WELCOMED

Local Houses Busy Sending Customers Lists of Offerings—Wide Diversity of Issues Presented

THE TAX EXEMPTS

The investment circulars which local bond houses are this month sending out to their clients are replete with attractive offerings. Since the turn of the year a marked change for the better has been wrought on the face of the bond market, in pleasant contrast to the summer of 1911, when some houses deemed the mailing of investment lists to customers a fruitless expenditure of money and effort.

Current circulars present to the intending investor a wide diversity of issues. From the highest grade state or municipal issue for the conservatively discriminating bond buyer they run the gamut down to those securities which, while inherently sound, are less seasoned and not as well known, although atoning for deficiencies in this direction by returning a higher yield. Natural to the season of the year there is a generous sprinkling of tax-exempt bonds. Schedules of taxable securities must be made up as of April 1, for the scrutiny of the assessor, and in preparation therefor this year there has been excellent buying of tax-exempt stocks as well as bonds.

The usual old line, gilt-edged railroad issues are also to be found, as well as a comprehensive assortment of representative public service and industrial bonds, offered at prices to show liberal returns. The two months which have elapsed since the new year began have witnessed an imposing total of new corporate financing—much of course for refunding purposes—and consequently there are now available many practically new issues.

The following table reproduces the name, price and approximate yield of various securities, culled from the March 1 bond lists of the respective houses. No particular significance attaches to the choice of bonds below, which have been taken more or less at random:

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.

Business Real Estate Trust	Rate.	Yield.
First mortgage	99	4.125
Milwaukee, Sparta & Nor.	94	4.125
West. Railway 1st	94	4.125
C. St. P. M. & O. deb.	105 1/2	4.53

ESTABROOK & CO.

Belt R. R. & Stock Yards	97 1/2	4.15
Ind. of Indianapolis 1st	99	4.00
Mid. & Bos. R. R. 1st	94 1/2	4.625
Cum. T. & T. 1st gen. mgt.	98 1/2	4.875

N. W. HARRIS & CO.

Old Col. R. R. 1st mgt. ref.	91	4.47
So. Bell T. & T. 1st mgt.	94	5.00
Pac. G. & El. rfg. gen. mgt.	92 1/2	5.30

CURTIS & SANGER

C. M. & P. S. 1st	94 1/2	4.25
Illinois Steel deb.	94 1/2	4.50
Central Vermont 1st	92 1/2	5.15

BLODGETT & CO.

Bos. T. R. & L. 1st	94 1/2	4.125
Boston Elev. R. 1st	102 1/2	4.30
Ch. R. I. & Pac. 1st	97 1/2	5.20

R. L. DAY & CO.

N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st mgt.	98	4.00
Gen. mgt. W. gen. mgt.	94 1/2	4.35
Mass. Gas (Dec. 1931)	94 1/2	4.35

ADAMS & CO.

Boston & Maine (Apr. 1929)	94 1/2	4.25
Ch. & St. L. 1st	94 1/2	4.35
Rwy. gen. mgt.	93 1/2	4.30
Amer. Tel. coll. trust	94	4.75

MERRILL, OLDHAM & CO.

N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st	94 1/2	4.00
Boston & Albany	94 1/2	4.10
Puget Sound Power Co. 1st	94 1/2	4.10
mortgage	94 1/2	4.10

OLD COLONY TRUST CO.

Oregon-Wash. R. R. & N.	94 1/2	4.35
Seattle & Allyn	94 1/2	4.35
Pac. Tel. & Tel. (notes)	95	5.05

HORNLOWER & WEBBS

Fitchburg Railroad	94 1/2	4.25
K. C. F. S. & M. 1st	94 1/2	4.25
Clyde Steamship 1st mgt.	98	5.15

GEO. A. FERNALD & CO.

West End St. Ry. 1st	98 1/2	4.10
East. Steam. Co. 1st mgt.	101 1/2	4.85
Keokee Con. Coke 1st rfg.	92 1/2	5.45

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—The New York Commercial quotes: Rosin, common \$6.70 to \$7.75, Gen Sam E. \$6.80 to \$8.55, graded B \$7.75, D \$7.75, E \$7.10, F \$7.15, G \$7.15, H \$7.25, I \$7.30, K \$7.60, M \$7.75, N \$7.85, WG \$7.90, WW \$8.

SAVANNAH—Spirits turpentine firm at 47 1/2 c. Sales, 73; receipts, 99; exports, 608; stocks, 25,207. Rosin firm. Sales, 655; receipts, 1672; exports 2688; stock 80,477. Prices: WW \$7.45, WG \$7.40, N \$7.30, M \$7.25, K \$7.05, I \$6.30, H \$6.75, G \$6.75, F \$6.75, E \$6.72 1/2, D \$6.67 1/2, B \$6.65.

WILMINGTON—Rosin steady; good, firm, \$5.90. Spirits easy. Machine, 46c. Tar firm, \$1.90. Turpentine firm, hard, \$3.50; soft, \$4.50; virgin, \$4.50.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in 1911 as follows:

	1911	1912
Exchanges.....	\$3,145,236	\$26,440,546
Balances.....	3,071,402	2,132,519

United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house today of \$38,500.

DEMAND FOR WOOL SLACKENS PENDING NEW DEVELOPMENTS

Statistical Position Meanwhile Remains Favorable to the Holders of the Available Supplies, and the Question of Import Probabilities Is a Market Factor

Quieter trading, with an apparent disposition to await the outcome of the London complications, in order to obtain a line on import probabilities, is the chief feature of the wool market.

Cables to Boston wool importers announce indefinite postponement of the March London wool sales, which were scheduled to begin yesterday. This is due to the big coal strike in England and the consequent closing of textile and other industrial plants throughout the country, and the general wool situation is directly affected.

Cables received yesterday from Boston buyers who reached Liverpool this week on the Ivernia, state that the sales of East India wool in that city, scheduled for Mar. 11, are also likely to be postponed.

Meanwhile the statistical situation, as far as the eastern wool market is concerned, remains very favorable to the holders of all varieties of stock. On all the choicer grades the supply is limited, and values are sustained without much dickering on all the transactions that take place.

If American buyers can secure good lots in London the outlook may change in a short time, although it will require considerable importing to overcome the undoubted scarcity of domestic supplies that is responsible for the present firmness of the market here, despite the obvious slackening of demand in the past week or two.

Dealers consider the amount of sampling that has been done lately as evidence of a prospective need of stock in considerable volume before new domestic wool can arrive in ample quantities, and many of them still hold to the belief that there will be no recession in values, even if the market remains comparatively quiet, while there is a strong possibility, from their point of view,

of still further slight advances that may be worth holding out for.

On the other hand, a waiting market is generally productive of anxiety to sell on the part of conservative houses, and not infrequently bargain lots are picked up by manufacturers who bid close to, but a little under, the nominal market level.

A feature of the goods market is the tendency to advance prices in some lines of underwear on which earlier orders were taken at a very narrow margin of profit. Low prices were also made on fabrics for outer garments, but demand has not been urgent enough to warrant advances in that direction, except on some special lines, notwithstanding the extra firmness of raw material.

Territory wool remains on the scored basis of \$3 to \$5 cents for fine staple, \$2 to \$3 cents for three eighths and 48 to 50 cents for quarter, while for fine and fine-medium clothing clips the range is from 52 cents up to 55 or 56 cents.

Fleeces are in such limited quantity and so firmly held that business lags because buyer and seller cannot come to each other's terms, on most of the inquiries current. Values are relatively high and strongly sustained.

Scoured wool is available in fair quality, but prices are maintained at a relatively high level, and buying is correspondingly slow.

Considerable foreign wool has come in since the beginning of the year, but it is not competing very much with domestic stock. It supplements, rather than enters into competition with the home grown wools, and inasmuch as less has been brought in thus far this year than had arrived at the corresponding time in 1911, the amount available has not disturbed owners of similar domestic offerings very appreciably. A lot of good size is in port this week direct from Australia.

Carpet wools are high, as a rule, and are extremely firm. Receipts have been light for some time and promise to continue limited, so that there is no expectation of any easing of the situation in this branch of the trade.

DIVIDENDS

Subberger & Sons Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred stock, payable April 1.

The United Globe Mines declared a dividend of \$3 a share, payable April 5 to stock of record at close of business March 20.

Langston Monotype Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable March 30, to stock of record March 23.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co. declared a dividend of 1 1/4 per cent, payable March 30 to holders of record March 15.

The Keokuk & Des Moines Railway Co. declared a dividend of \$2.50 on its preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

The Suburban Rapid Transit Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on its stock, payable April 1 to holders of record March 23.

The Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Company has declared an extra dividend of \$8 a share or 12 per cent, payable March 29 to stock of record March 15.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable March 25 to stock of record March 19.

King Philip Mills of Fall River has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable April 1, to stock of record March 20. This is the usual rate.

The St. Joseph Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on its preferred stock payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

The American Smelters Securities Company declared regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred A stocks, both payable April 1.

A meeting of Pacific Gas and Electric Company directors has been called for March 15 for the purpose of declaring an initial quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on common stock, payable April 15 to stock of record March 15.

The Old Dominion Company of Maine has declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share or at the rate of \$3 a share per annum. Three months ago the company declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share and an extra dividend of 50 cents, making the total disbursements for 1911 \$2.25 per share.

The Old Dominion Copper Mining & Smelting Company declared a quarterly dividend of \$1 per share on the capital stock, payable April 6 to stockholders of record at the close of business March 20. The transfer books will be closed from March 21 to March 30, both days inclusive. This is the same amount as was declared three months ago.

At a meeting of directors of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company a dividend of 6 per cent was declared on the common stock. This is an increase of 3 per cent from the previous disbursement made last December. The usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent also was declared on the preferred stock. Both dividends are payable March 15 to stock of record March 19.

FINANCIAL NOTES

British government has ordered 15,000 tons of coal from Consolidation Coal Company of Philadelphia for delivery at Gibraltar.

Northern Pacific has ordered 1000 box cars, 50 tank cars and 25 passenger cars from American Car. American Bridge Company has received orders for 5400 tons of bridge material from Great Northern and 5000 tons from Rock Island.

Lackawanna Steel is understood to have taken an order for 18,000 tons of steel plates, bars and finished shapes from a big manufacturing concern in the middle West. Rock Island is on point of closing for 10,000 to 15,000 tons of rails with Illinois Steel Company.

Shell Transport & Trading Company, independent English oil company, has increased its position in oil world by purchase from Rothchilds of a large Dutch India oil company. Shell Company is capitalized at \$3,500,000. Dividends in recent years have been at rate of 22 1/2 per cent.

American bankers who obtained several months ago 25 per cent share in financing China, have been advancing money in recent weeks to assist new republic to establish a firm government. National City Bank, First National Bank, J. P. Morgan & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. are bankers involved. Most of advances have been secured by warrants running for nine months, which will probably be refunded by a forthcoming \$50,000,000 loan.

The proceeds from the sale of the big machine of business depends much upon the FUEL OF PUBLICITY for BUILDING, INCREASING and KEEPING UP demand. TODAY, DEMAND IS THE LIFE OF TRADE. THE PUBLIC MORE THAN EVER BUYS WHAT IT WANTS AND IT GROWS TO WANT THE THINGS IT SEES AND LEARNS ABOUT THROUGH PUBLICITY.

Then it is plain that the motive power of the big machine of business depends much upon the FUEL OF PUBLICITY for BUILDING, INCREASING and KEEPING UP demand. TODAY, DEMAND IS THE LIFE OF TRADE. THE PUBLIC MORE THAN EVER BUYS WHAT IT WANTS AND IT GROWS TO WANT THE THINGS IT SEES AND LEARNS ABOUT THROUGH PUBLICITY.

Then it is plain that the motive power of the big machine of business depends much upon the FUEL OF PUBLICITY for BUILDING, INCREASING and KEEPING UP demand. TODAY, DEMAND IS THE LIFE OF TRADE. THE PUBLIC MORE THAN EVER BUYS WHAT IT WANTS AND IT GROWS TO WANT THE THINGS IT SEES AND LEARNS ABOUT THROUGH PUBLICITY.

Then it is plain that the motive power of the big machine of business depends much upon the FUEL OF PUBLICITY for BUILDING, INCREASING and KEEPING UP demand. TODAY, DEMAND IS THE LIFE OF TRADE. THE PUBLIC MORE THAN EVER BUYS WHAT IT WANTS AND IT GROWS TO WANT THE THINGS IT SEES AND LEARNS ABOUT THROUGH PUBLICITY.

Then it is plain that the motive power of the big machine of business depends much upon the FUEL OF PUBLICITY for BUILDING, INCREASING and KEEPING UP demand. TODAY, DEMAND IS THE LIFE OF TRADE. THE PUBLIC MORE THAN EVER BUYS WHAT IT WANTS AND IT GROWS TO WANT THE THINGS IT SEES AND LEARNS ABOUT THROUGH PUBLICITY.

Then it is plain that the motive power of the big machine of business depends much upon the FUEL OF PUBLICITY for BUILDING, INCREASING and KEEPING UP demand. TODAY, DEMAND IS THE LIFE OF TRADE. THE PUBLIC MORE THAN EVER BUYS WHAT IT WANTS AND IT GROWS TO WANT THE THINGS IT SEES AND LEARNS ABOUT THROUGH PUBLICITY.

Then it is plain that the motive power of the big machine of business depends much upon the FUEL OF PUBLICITY for BUILDING, INCREASING and KEEPING UP demand. TODAY, DEMAND

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

DUBLIN AND WATERFORD, IRE.,
CHOOSE WOMEN COUNCILORS

Dr. Mary Strangman Takes
Keen Interest in Schemes
to Promote the Well-Being
of Women and of Children

CHOICE IS POPULAR

(Special to the Monitor)
DUBLIN, Ireland—Waterford and Dublin have each elected a woman as a member of their corporation, since the passing last year of the act which opened the city councils of Ireland to women. Miss Harrison has been elected a councilor for Dublin.

Dr. Mary Strangman now represents the Tower ward, Waterford, where her family has been for a long time well known, her father having been an hereditary freeman of the city. In school and college, Miss Strangman gave promise of a brilliant career. She is a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and her abilities make her a very valuable member of the corporation.

She specially has a compassionate and personal knowledge of the needs and trials of the laboring men and women of the city, and takes a keen interest in plans for better houses for them. She is also a willing worker in schemes which aim for progress and the well-being of women and children. Her election has given great satisfaction in Waterford.



(Copyright. Reproduced by permission)
MISS MARY STRANGMAN
Municipal Councilor, Waterford, Ire.

CHINA'S NEW FLAG
IS FIVE-BANDED TO
MARK HER RACES

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The Chinese New Year's day was made the occasion for the hoisting for the first time over the Chinese embassy in London of the new flag of the Chinese republic, which has taken the place of the yellow dragon of former days.

The new flag is composed of five stripes, crimson, yellow, white, blue and black, to denote the five races into which the people of the Chinese empire are divided, namely, Mongol, Chinese, Manchu, Muhammadan, and Tibetan.

It may be noticed in passing, that the recent occasion was probably the last on which the Chinese New Year's day will be celebrated in its ancient form, as the republic has adopted the western calendar. In future, also, we may expect to see the representatives of China clad no longer in their picturesque garments but in the ordinary dress of western civilization.

SECRET TREATY
POWER IN FRANCE
MAY BE CHANGED

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS—The recent objections raised by Parliament against secret treaties have led M. Jacques Poincaré to draw up a bill tending to modify certain provisions in the constitution of 1875. If this bill is passed, the President's powers will be somewhat curtailed in regard to secret treaties.

It appears that when Thiers had to conduct peace negotiations with Germany in 1872 he asked the National Assembly to appoint a committee with which he kept in close touch during the entire period preceding the signing of the treaty. The method of procedure to be followed in conducting secret negotiations as embodied in M. Poincaré's bill is somewhat similar to that employed in 1871.

PROPOSED FRENCH
TAX ON FARMER SAID
TO MEAN AN EXODUS

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS—At a reunion of the central syndicate of French farmers, M. Albert Guyard, a former deputy, explained in the course of his address that the membership of the central syndicate amounted to 15,000 and that there were 727 local branches.

Although the past year had not been a very good one for French farmers, the business transactions had been greater than at any time during the past 26 years. This, he maintained, proved the value of united action.

Referring to the question of the proposed new taxes on farmers' earnings and salary, M. Guyard reminded his hearers that the proposal had already been voted by the Chamber of Deputies. He considered that, if the measure was ratified by the Senate, the cost of living for farmers would be increased and that the measure would result in a considerable influx of rural populations to the towns.

INDIA ASKS FOR J. A. BRODIE

(Special to the Monitor)
LIVERPOOL, England—The under secretary for India has asked for the services of J. A. Brodie, who is at present city engineer of Liverpool, to be lent to the government of India for the purpose of assisting in laying out the new capital at Delhi.

BONAR LAW LEADS UNSUCCESSFUL
ATTACK ON LIBERAL GOVERNMENT

(Special to the Monitor)
WESTMINSTER—Parliament was opened by the King on Feb. 14. The usual ceremonies marked the occasion. In the speech from the throne the most important announcements included references to the war between Italy and Turkey which "unfortunately still exists." His majesty declared also that "My government are ready, whenever a favorable opportunity may present itself, to associate themselves with other powers in any mediation that may help to bring hostilities to an end."

As regards the situation in Persia it was stated that the British and Russian governments are in constant communication "in regard to the best means of enabling the Persian government to re-establish order and tranquillity in the country."

Reference was also made to "a measure for the better government of Ireland," and to the disestablishment of the church in Wales, and to other proposals for dealing by legislation with social and industrial reforms.

Dramatic Incident Occurs

The sitting in the House of Commons later in the day was of short duration, and was marked by a dramatic incident. The address from the throne having been moved and seconded in the usual manner, the new leader of the opposition, Bonar Law, rose to continue the debate. Following the usual custom he complimented the mover and the seconder for the way in which they had performed a difficult duty, and proceeded to inform the House that he did not think they would be very frequent during the course of the session.

He charged the government with exercising unconstitutional methods in India with reference to the abolition of the partition of Bengal. Having spoken with approval of Sir Edward Grey's policy at the foreign office, he turned to home affairs. The government he declared had broken their pledge in regard to the reconstruction of the House of Lords.

Dealing with the insurance act, he asked whether public money had been spent to popularize that measure, and declared his belief that the act would never come into operation. He asked for information with regard to the home rule bill, more especially as to whether Irish members are to sit at Westminster, and if so, under what conditions; and whether the Irish Parliament will have control of the customs.

Warning Is Given

In concluding his speech he asserted with confidence that if the government attempt to carry out the program contained in the King's speech of home rule, Welsh disestablishment and reform of the franchise, they will not carry home rule and they will shatter to their foundations the parliamentary institutions of this country.

The prime minister rose to reply. Dealing with India, Mr. Asquith stated that the action taken by the government was not a reversal of the partition of Bengal, but a rearrangement in the light of experience of that policy. The method adopted by the government to carry out their policy was precisely similar to that made use of by the Conservative party when they were in office, except in one respect, namely, with regard to the announcement, which in the one case was made by the King and in the other by Lord Curzon.

Referring to the questions about the home rule bill which had been addressed to him, Mr. Asquith counseled patience, and as was to be expected gave no information.

The prime minister denied that public money had been spent to popularize the insurance act; and after complaining of the serious misrepresentations that had been made in the constituencies with regard to the act, he asked why it would not come into operation. Turning to Bonar Law he asked him if and when he comes into power he is going to repeal it.

Announcement Is Sensation

The leader of the opposition replied "Certainly." This sensational announcement came as a surprise, and caused alarm among Conservatives. A perturbed pause followed the conclusion of the prime minister's speech, and nobody rising to continue the debate the House adjourned at the early hour of 6:30 p. m. Next morning in the press a letter appeared from Bonar Law explaining that his reply to the prime minister on the previous evening during the debate in the House of Commons, meant that if he came into power now he would repeal the insurance act, but that after July when the act comes into operation it could only be dealt with by drastic amendments.

On Feb. 15 an amendment to the address was moved by Ramsay MacDonald, the leader of the Labor party, ensuring the government because the King's speech contained no specific mention of legislation securing a minimum living wage, and for preventing a continuance of such unequal division of the fruits of industry by the nationalization of railways, mines, and other monopolies.

Labor Unrest Cited

He pointed out that labor unrest exists in every industrial country in the world and that it has reached its most critical manifestation in America and Germany, the two most protected countries. In

the United States it is taking the form of outrages and in Germany it has resulted in the party which is most opposed to the policy of protection becoming the most powerful in the German Reichstag.

He argued that the fundamental cause of labor unrest is low wages, that this cause has been aggravated by a very serious rise in prices, and he declared that industry must be carried on under this one condition, that men and women engaged in an industry ought to have a wage that will enable them to live by their labor, that is to say, a minimum living wage.

An amendment to Ramsay MacDonald's amendment was moved from the Conservative benches, which expressed regret that the government had not taken steps to forward the principle of a fair and suitable division between capital and labor of the profits of industry by copartnership. Several interesting speeches on the question of profit sharing were made during the course of the debate. Both amendments were opposed by the government.

Wages Boards Praised

J. M. Robertson speaking for the government pointed out that already by means of a wages board something has been done towards a minimum wage in

certain sweated industries. Where an industry is localized, it is not difficult to fix a minimum wage, but in industries which are not localized, there would be differences of conditions, and the difficulties to be overcome in fixing a minimum wage for such industries, owing to the marked differences in living conditions in different localities, would be insuperable.

As regards nationalization of railways, Mr. Robertson said there was no evidence to show that nationalization would make an end of unrest, in fact, some of the worst strikes on the continent have been in connection with state railways. It would be a vast financial transaction, and following on the heels of the very large financial commitments of the government during the last few years, it would be an extravagance.

The nationalization of mines would be a more difficult, a more precarious, and a more speculative undertaking than the nationalization of railways.

In conclusion Mr. Robertson declared that by comparison Britain still had maintained under its trade system, and the policy of the Liberal government, a higher level of efficiency, and comfort for its workmen than any other country.

On going to a division both amendments were defeated, the labor amendment by a very large majority.

PEASANT SCHOLARSHIP PLAN
IS URGED AS BOON FOR INDIA

In Paper Read Before the East India Association, S. S. Thorburn Points Out the Path Which the Expected Forward Movement in Popular Education Can Take

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In the paper which he read before the East India Association on the subject of "Peasant scholarships versus patchwork compulsory education for India" S. S. Thorburn, formerly of the Indian civil service, pointed out that Mr. Gokhale's bill, which was before the legislative council of the government of India, would, if passed, authorize municipalities and district boards to subsidize within selected areas the principle of compulsion for voluntarism in the system of elementary education at present obtaining in India.

He himself would prefer to see a liberal bestowal out of public funds of what he called "agricultural scholarships," that is to say small cash allowances for the most successful peasant pupils in village schools.

They might assume, Mr. Thorburn continued, from the announcement of the King Emperor at the Delhi durbar, as well as from the known intentions of the government of India, that in the

course of the next few years further grants for the promotion of popular education would be gradually increased until they reached a figure approximating to £500,000 and that Mr. Gokhale's bill would either be thrown out or passed with its financial clauses altered.

In these circumstances the question arose how the money to be allotted could be employed to the best advantage. One thing, Mr. Thorburn said, was certain, namely that without better paid teachers it would be impossible to organize the wide bestowal of small peasant scholarships and the opening of new schools.

It was a matter of some difficulty to determine in what proportion funds, as they became available, should be distributed under the three heads just mentioned. His idea was that after setting aside, say, £200,000 for grants-in-aid to practically self-supporting elementary schools established under the modified Gokhale project, about 50 per cent of the £480,000 in hand should go to teachers, 45 per cent to scholars, and only 5 per cent to new schools.

STATE WILL ASSIST
PIONEER SETTLERS
IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—Within the past few years settlement has taken place on a very large area of new country in South Australia, and the work of constructing railways to serve new districts and the surveying of land is still proceeding apace.

The government, however, recognizes that in order to enable pioneer settlers to achieve the best possible result it is essential that they should be provided as speedily as possible with water supplies and roads, by means of which they may convey wheat and other produce to the railways.

With this object in view it has been decided to establish a crown lands improvement board, which will consist of the commissioner of public works, the minister of agriculture, and the permanent heads of those departments.

The appointment of the board will secure a concentration and continuity of policy in regard to the development generally of the new areas in the state, and special attention will be paid to the question of obtaining proper water supplies and the construction of roads to serve settlers.

HOBART WIRELESS SITE NAMED

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Tas., Aus.—The federal government expert has selected a site for the wireless telegraph station at Hobart the hill in the Queen's Domain, and neither the state government nor the Domain committee has any objection to its erection on this site. The station will have a range of 800 miles by day and 2000 miles at night.

KING TO LAY STONE OF HALL

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The announcement that the King, who will be accompanied by the Queen, will lay the foundation stone of the London county hall, on the south side of Westminster bridge, on March 9, has caused the greatest satisfaction to the members of the London county council.

HENRY VIVIAN TELLS
DETAILS OF GROWTH
OF COPARTNERSHIP

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—An interesting lecture on copartnership was delivered by Henry Vivian recently at the National Liberal Club.

Mr. Vivian began with a reference to the workmen's societies originated by Kingsley, Maurice and other members of the Christian socialist movement of the early '50s. These, he pointed out, had proved failures; but later experiments in the same direction had been more successful, largely because working men had taken a more prominent share in their establishment.

Since 1883, he said, their numbers had increased from 15 up to 114 in 1909. Since that date, the latest for which returns were available, there had been an addition of some 15 or 16 societies. In 1883 the aggregate capital of all the copartnership societies was £103,000; today it amounted to more than £2,000,000, while the trade ran to over £4,500,000, and the profits to £200,000.

Mr. Vivian went on to describe the four heads under which copartnership societies were grouped. Speaking of the gas industry, Mr. Vivian said that the amount of capital now being administered in accordance with the principles of copartnership in gas undertakings was practically £50,000,000, that is to say, more than half the total capital of the gas industry.

FRUIT GROWING TO BE AIDED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In response to a deputation of fruit growers and others interested in the fruit growing industry which called upon him, Mr. Runciman, president of the board of agriculture, indicated the probability of further grants being made next year for the prosecution of scientific investigation of fruit growing.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE FALLS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In January the rate of unemployment in the trade unions fell as low as 2.7 per cent, as compared with 3.1 per cent at the end of December and 3.9 per cent at the end of January, 1911.

PARTY PLAN OF GOVERNMENT
HAS ITS CRITICS IN LONDON

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—There is in the city an association of commercial men who call themselves "The Commercial Parliament," and who hold debates upon subjects of topical interest. Their meeting room, which is a close copy of the House of Commons, is situated in London Wall buildings.

At a sitting of this unofficial parliament the Independent Political Association sent its representatives to argue their case against the present party system. S. Shelhorn, the first spokesman of the Independents, argued that the present party system was a failure because its adherents were so taken up with purely party matters that they neglected the real interests of the people. The whole energies of the present system, he maintained, were expended on

fighting such questions as "free trade," "home rule," "the House of Lords," "disestablishment," etc., which he contended were all matters of party feeling, leaving the real interests of the people untouched.

"The real social problem, disguise it as we may," said the speaker, "is the problem of poverty." He believed that nothing would really be done to improve present conditions, until there should be an assembly that refused to be controlled by party principles for one side or the other, and devoted their entire aims and energy to the relief of social conditions.

It was, however, averred by "the government" that if an independent political association succeeded in getting members into the House the only result would be the formation of still another party.

BEIRA RAILWAY
SECTIONS WILL
NOT BE DIFFICULT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The northern section of the Beira Nyasaland railway will run from Port Herald along the bank of the Shire river and meet the Zambezi at Kaia, near the junction of the two rivers, up to which point the Zambezi is navigable all the year round. This section, which is about 70 miles in length, will, like the rest of the system, be of the three feet six inches gage.

It is expected that work will proceed simultaneously on the southern section of the railway from Beira to the Zambezi, which is 174 miles in length. No serious engineering difficulties are, it is understood, to be met with on either section of the proposed line.

A proposal has also been made to extend the Shire islands railway northwards from Blantyre to the shores of Lake Nyasa by way of Zomba, the capital of the protectorate, a distance of over 100 miles.

TURKISH HONORS
FOR KING GEORGE
UNPRECEDENTED

(Special to the Monitor)

CONSTANTINOPLE—The fact that the two highest decorations of the Ottoman empire, the order of Hanedani-Ali-Osman and the Intiaz order, should have been conferred simultaneously on King George V., is regarded here as a matter of peculiar significance.

Such an honor is entirely unprecedented. It is understood, however, that no special mission will be despatched to present the decorations to his majesty, who will receive them at the hands of the Turkish ambassador in London.

METRIC SYSTEM
FOR SOUTH AFRICA

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPETOWN, Cape Colony—The government Gazette publishes the text of a bill which provides for the standardization of the metric system for weights and measures; the use of imperial standards, however, is made optional, except in the case of chemists, who are compelled to use the metric system.

CANADA AND BRITAIN
MAY BE LINKED BY
FLEET OF SIX LINERS

(Special to the Monitor)

LIVERPOOL—It is reported that a scheme is being considered by the Canadian government and several British capitalists for the formation of a new steamship line running between Canada and Great Britain. The new line will consist of six ships which will be convertible into cruisers in time of war.

Not only will the new company be backed by the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Northern railways as well as the Allan Steamship line, but the Canadian government will make the concern a subsidy of probably £800,000 a year. The vessels will have a speed of 24 knots and the Canadian port of call will be Halifax.

Smith's "Baby Shop"
MOTHERS appreciate the touch of individuality and distinctness in even our inexpensive dresses.
LONG DRESS No. 1001 at 50c is made especially for us of fine soft material and because of the large numbers we sell we are able to furnish them at only 50c each or \$6.75 per dozen. If by mail postage is 3c each. Send today for sample.
270 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON

Printers JNO. K. LORD & CO.
Tel. Main 4218
127 N. 5th Ave. Chicago
WEDDING PRESENTS
See Our Imported **WARD'S** BRASS GOODS
DESK SETS ETC.
57-63 Franklin St.

TRADE SUPREMACY
OF UNITED KINGDOM
SHOWN BY RETURNS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The returns just issued by the Board of Trade make it possible to compare the figures of British imports and exports for 1911 with those of the leading commercial nations of the world. Under both heads the United Kingdom holds the leading place, as will be seen from the following tables:

IMPORTS			
	1910	1911	
United Kingdom	£771,436,000	£777,828,000	
Germany	429,057,000	469,282,000	
France	284,952,000	326,427,000	
United States	325,005,000	319,301,000	
Belgium	157,651,000	165,629,000	
EXPORTS			
	1910	1911	
United Kingdom	£429,283,000	£451,282,000	
United States	381,046,000	428,804,000	
Germany	307,504,000	326,529,000	
France	249,752,000	246,882,000	
Belgium	128,514,000	135,287,000	

SIR J. S. MESTON HAS HIGH POST

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Sir J. S. Meston, K. C. S. I., has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh in succession to Sir John Hewett, G. C. S. I., C. I. E., on his retirement in July next.

Massachusetts Grown Evergreens

and deciduous trees, shrubs and vines. Also herbaceous perennials, hedge plants, fruit trees and trees for forest planting. Acclimated hybrid Rhododendrons.

Our trees and plants are pronounced RIGHT by our satisfied customers everywhere.

Send for copy of our descriptive catalog, or send us your list of wants for quotation of prices.

THE NEW ENGLAND NURSERIES
Telephone Lexington 274-1. BEDFORD, MASS.

Easter Cards
DAMON'S H. H. Carter & Co.
7 PEMBERTON SQ. (Just off Scollay Sq.)The Monitor
ON
SATURDAY
Is Now Running
Two Pages for
The Boys and Girls
In Which Appear
The Busyville Bees
comical illustrations by Floyd Triggs, with a story in verse by M. L. Baum, embodying information about flowers in a very delightful manner.Wonder Book of
Nature
Illustrated stories of Remarkable Caves; of Volcanoes and Strange Mountain Forms; of Natural Bridges, Great Waterfalls, Lakes and Glaciers; of Wonderful Plants, Birds, Beasts and Fishes.Junior Philatelist
A department (bi-weekly) on postage stamp collecting and all matters relating to this entertaining pursuit, which teaches both history and geography.The Camera Contest
is still open, and a dollar award is made each week to the youthful Monitor photographer who sends in the most acceptable picture of children, animals, scenery, historic places, picturesque views, quaint houses, city or country scenes, either characteristic or unusual. (Blue prints not available.) Address "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.Poems, Puzzles and
Short Stories
are also printed on these pages on Saturday and a great variety of other matter both entertaining and instructive.

The Monitor has a Children's Department every day, but devotes more room to the young people on Saturday than on other days.

WARREN H. COLSON
184 Boylston St., Boston
is a liberal buyer of postage stamp collections and old letters bearing stamps. The advanced collector is offered selection from one of the largest and without exception the choicest stock of stamps in America. Tel. "Desk" 3502.

THE HOME FORUM

PRINCE OF WALES GOING TO COLLEGE

IT IS definitely announced that the Prince of Wales will matriculate as an undergraduate at Magdalen College, Oxford, next Michaelmas term. Magdalen is one of the most famous and perhaps the most beautiful college at Oxford. It was founded by William Waynflete, who gave up the headmastership of Winchester College in 1440 to become the first headmaster of Eton College which Henry VI. had just founded. It was in 1456, when bishop of Winchester, that he began to build his college at Oxford, but the wars of the roses greatly delayed its progress. Magdalen College gave much in the way of money and plate to Charles I. in the great civil war. Its tower was built when Wolsey, who entered the college in 1485, was bursar.

Though King George was at neither of the great universities, his brother, the Duke of Clarence, was at Trinity College, Cambridge, and his father, King Edward, was at Christ Church College, Oxford, and also at Trinity College, Cambridge. King Edward did not live in college, but had a private establishment of his own in the town. His chief tutors were Dean Liddell, Dean Stanley, and Prof. Goldwin Smith. The Prince of Wales, as he then was, did not remain long at Oxford, and his studies were interrupted by a visit to the United States of America. In 1861 he went to Cambridge, again living out of the college, and it was there he made



(Copyright by Topical Press, London)
MAGDALEN COLLEGE, ONE OF MOST BEAUTIFUL AT OXFORD

the acquaintance of Charles Kingsley, who coached him in history. It is said that King Edward regretted having been kept too much aloof from the ordinary undergraduate life, and when his eldest son matriculated at Trinity College,

Cambridge, he had rooms in Neville's court, and as far as possible entered into the ordinary life of an undergraduate. It is probable that the young Prince of Wales will follow the same tradition at Magdalen.

"How Does Your Garden Grow?"

The magazines are now all full of writings about growing flowers, with directions about preparing the soil and planting the seed and the work necessary before the blossoms are there. Sweet peas perhaps are numerically the most advertised in this way. There is no flower of them all, which for fragrance, simplicity, delicacy, color and exquisite shape, expresses more of the pure flower nature in a single plant. Roses seem fairly clumsy in shape and heavy in perfume by comparison with these winged things that are like butterflies alight on the dainty curling vines. Here is pure white, white tinged with rose, with purple, with magenta. Here is every shade of pink, and the most perfect lavender. Here is sheer clear cherry color and variants of red in different degrees of delicacy all the way up to the tenderest rose, and down to almost black. Here is a rich red purple, here a deep blue purple, here is a soft creamy white, that never intensifies to yellow, however. What curious alchemy is it which says that a given flower, though it scale the whole gamut of reds and purples, never is seen in yellow? The white of the sweet pea often takes on a green tint and the cream often deepens to tan color, but of your true yellow never an example. White sweet peas have an unimaginable glory of floral purity, that for many of their lovers makes the whitest rose that ever was seem something of the earth earthly by comparison. Perhaps the peculiarly ethereal impression of sweet peas lies in the hint of wings which their conformation supplies.

Minneapolis Orchestra

The directors of the Orchestral Association of Minneapolis beg to direct attention to the concert to be given by the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra at Carnegie hall, says a notice reprinted in a New York paper. This will be the first concert ever given in New York by a symphony orchestra from the Northwest, and the directors of this association feel that some explanation of their ambitious undertaking may not be inappropriate. They fully understand that there is no lack of orchestral music in New York, and they especially wish to emphasize the fact that they are not sending their orchestra East with any boastful intention of showing its great orchestra how to play symphonic music. They desire to rehearse briefly the history of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra in order to elucidate their present plans. The Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra is nine years old. It started with 44 musicians, rehearsing once a week and with an annual guarantee fund of \$10,000. Today it comprises more than 80 musicians, most carefully assembled. It is rehearsed daily and is a complete and competent symphony organization, with an annual guarantee fund of \$65,000 subscribed by a group of public-spirited citizens. The orchestra will give 40 concerts this year in Minneapolis, attended by approximately 100,000 people, a larger symphony audience than that of any other city in the United States, except New York, Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia.

Motor Coal Wagon

The increasing use of power commercial vehicles is shown in no way more strikingly than in the power coal wagons. Here, for instance, is one of seven tons capacity, a big wagon. It is side discharging; standing, not projecting out into the street, but ranged close along the curb, and big as it is, occupying there but half the space that a wagon drawn by horses would take up. From time immemorial coal wagons, horse drawn, have been seen moving along the streets with the horses on a walk, but the big power coal wagon moves twice as fast or faster; ponderous as it is, it rolls along steadily at six or eight miles an hour, says the New York Sun. Thus the contrast between it and its horse-drawn predecessor is even stronger than that between the pleasure automobile and the carriage drawn by horses, which moved at a trot with some speed; and so the big power coal wagon becomes in some ways one of the most striking of all automobile vehicles.

LEAVES TAKEN FROM THE NOTE BOOK

I DON'T like to take it, madam; I'm always glad to help anybody out. The young man with the brown eyes and brown curly hair under his blue cap hesitated, yet looked understandingly at the lady whose gloved fingers were tendering him a coin.

"So do I like to help anybody out," was the answer. "You did that for me."

"Very well, then; thank you"; and with a touch to the dusty cap the youth went back to his big coal cart, leading his huge gray horse, and proceeded to attach him to the shaft beside his mate.

The lady had stood for several moments by the curb of the alley watching the struggles of the ash-cart man to coax or urge the slender strength of his horse over the last hard foot or two of the steep incline that led from behind the row of buildings out upon the street. Again and again the patient animal had pawed vainly at the cobbles that paved the alley, struggling to budge

the heavy toppling blue cart. The cart was two wheeled, and this made the effort to pull it so much the heavier. It seemed as if the backward tip of the high-piled cart would lift the little horse in his shafts bodily skyward.

Presently upon a lumbering empty coal cart, drawn by two splendid animals who cover the ground with a leisurely ease that contrasts sharply with the struggle of the panting creature in the alley. Down off the leather seat jumps the young coal driver and with a few deft motions one of the big draft horses is released from his wagon and in a trice is attached to the ash cart, tandem with the smaller beast. The ash cart meekly obeys the new mastery tug and rolls as complacently up and out upon the smooth pavement as if the load were soap bubbles. The lady observing from the sidewalk obeyed an irresistible impulse. She wanted to have a share in the kindly deed and the coin was proffered impulsively, even though she remembered her Emerson:

"Loved so well a high behavior
In man or maid that thou from speech
restrained
Nobility more nobly to repay."

The young man's answer was a rebuke to the notion that money can reward a deed of kindness; yet she felt that for the group of men who stood near her act drove home a lesson of appreciation. The Carnegie medal for heroic deeds is in no sense a reward, but connotes merely that society wishes to share in the act of brotherhood, to claim unity in impulse with the one who has loved his neighbor as himself. The youth who accepted the lady's coin understood why she wished to give it—a flower, if she had had one would have served even better. Be sure that the youth who did the simple spontaneous act of kindness knew that the lady's offering spelt gratitude.

UNSELFISHNESS

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT SEEMS clear to those who strive righteously that salvation is not something to be experienced in a far away future heaven, but that the work must begin in us even now amidst the fears and terrors of mortal existence. Mrs. Eddy defines salvation as "Life, Truth, and Love understood and demonstrated as supreme over all; sin, sickness, and death destroyed" (Science and Health, p. 593). And Whittier has aptly said:

"That to be saved is only this.
Salvation from our selfishness."

If one goes back far enough he will usually find that it is some form of selfishness, perhaps a seemingly slight failing at first, that is at the root of the greater errors which result in sin, sickness and death.

Selfishness may manifest itself in many ways from the less easily recognized forms of morbid sensitiveness, indifference, charity that ends at home, on through increasing degrees of egotism, ingratitude, worldliness, monopolistic tendencies, and every form of unkindness which breaks the golden rule and consults one's own pleasure and wishes at the expense of others.

Unselfishness, on the other hand, manifests itself in disinterested motives, in deeds of daily benevolence and self-abnegation, and when called upon is capable of every noble and heroic act. It is the grace of the large hearted and high minded. It finds its pleasure in giving, not in getting; in serving, not in being served. Unselfishness is the natural outgrowth of love. It is the visible evidence to one's fellow-beings of the character of the God whom he serves. If it were not for the Christ-likeness seen reflected in some of His followers many who have now learned to love God would never have gained the true idea of Him which makes love and obedience possible. Buffeted by the world's coldness and cruelty, it was impossible for them to believe that the God whom they had not seen loved them until they saw this love manifested in the brother whom they had seen.

But the assurance of God's care for His children once gained the attitude of indifference or rebellion is replaced by thoughts of helpfulness and kindness. Then these newly awakened energies are turned into right channels of expression by the gentle leadings of Truth, for God does not leave those comfortless and unguided who have started on the upward way, but happily continues the work of regeneration until perfection is reached. But though it is true that only the one who has gained some knowledge of the Truth and who has to some extent risen above the woes of earth can lift others out of its troubles, one does not have to

Wherever you go, if God gave you gaiety and cheer of spirits, shine and sing.—Henry Ward Beecher.

wait to attain perfection before beginning to be helpful. The beautiful thing about the Truth healing is that one can immediately make use of every least bit of knowledge gained. It is not only those who can render some great service who are helping the world along. Every cup of cold water given in Christ's name helps to magnify the good and lessen the weight of evil. Those who have become rulers over many things, who have acquired the spiritual dominion which can say, "Peace, be still," to the most aggressive forms of evil have reached this height of goodness by patient persistent faithfulness over the small things. By learning first the little lessons in kindness, in obedience, in humility, in love they have built up a wall of faith and trust in the goodness of God that no attack of evil can break down. However limited our knowledge of God and however discouraging seems the presence of discordant conditions we can begin to declare our faith and trust in good and each day this defense of right thinking will grow stronger.

We read in Ephesians that God created man unto good works which He had be-

fore ordained that we should walk in them," or as the Twentieth Century New Testament puts it, "created for the good actions in doing which God had prearranged that we should spend our lives." For God who is all powerful to foreknow certain things for His children is full assurance that these things will come to pass. Since God has decreed that our lives are to be spent in good works everything that stands in the way of the divine plan must be overcome, all sickness, all pain, all weariness, all selfishness, all sin, everything which interferes with the carrying out of God's will must be done away with. Only the good and true can remain. In Science and Health, page 316, we read, "Love, redolent with unselfishness, bathes all in beauty and light." When love transforms our lives we see what a beautiful world it is, how much there is that is noble and good to admire. We become grateful for the privilege of living and loving and working for the complete realization of the supremacy of good. Before long we find that it is no longer amidst fear and terror that we are working out our salvation but amidst love and trust.

Japanese View of Western Literature

The Japanese government in its vigorous campaign against the dissemination of socialistic and revolutionary ideas, has forbidden the translation into the Japanese tongue of the works of Tolstoy, Turgenyev, Gorky, Ibsen, Shaw and Guy de Maupassant. Jules Verne is inconceivable as an enemy to public morals, and his best-known book has recently had the honor of being pillaged wholesale and turned into a play for the leading Japanese actress, Sada Yacco. The adapter has improved upon "Around the World in Eighty Days" by making the trip in 70, says the New York Post. At the railroad station in San Francisco the Japanese travelers for the first time come into contact with white civilization. They are bystanders at a prize-fight between two gentlemen who turn out to be members of the Legislature. The railway station is likewise the scene of the most successful comic hit in the play. As a satire on the demonstrative white men, the passengers about to depart are shown rushing about embracing each other at random. This is really not a bad hit, considering how fond the Americans are of depicting the emotional French and German traveler in a continuous state of osculation.

Glimpse of Tripoli

Digging in the neighborhood of Ben-gazi, the ancient Berenice, often brings to light Greek vases and coins, and sometimes even marble statues of true classic quality. In fact, quite enough of this sort has been found, and is to be seen both in the country and in European museums, to show that the flowers of ancient art are not alone to be culled on the more familiar Greek lands. Even to this distant province the Greek torch was carried, and here fires were started which spread the warmth of Greek civilization where before had been only cheerless savagery. For about 600 years this part of Africa was held by the Greeks, and then in the first century before our era it was bequeathed by one of the Ptolemies to the Romans and left to the northern conquerors, just as Pergamon had been before. Rome, however, never settled here, as she did in Tunisia and Algiers. Though there are traces enough, as at Lebda, where there is a great city half buried in the drifting sand, of the handicraft of the last classic centuries, still one scarcely ever sees the great masses of brick and concrete which be-token true Roman occupation. Rome owned Cyrenaica, sent governors there, and drew taxes from it, but she never lived there.—Century.

A special form of camera has been invented for copying type or pen-written manuscript by photography more rapidly than it can be done by hand.—Indianapolis News.

Science And Health

With
Key to the
Scriptures

The Text Book of
Christian Science by

MARY
BAKER
EDDY

A complete list of
Mrs. Eddy's works
on Christian Science
with descriptions
and prices
will be sent upon
application

ADDRESS

Allison V. Stewart
PUBLISHER

Falmouth and
St. Paul Sts.
BOSTON, MASS.

SERIOUS NATURE OF CHILD'S PLAY

EDUCATORS and parents are apparently beginning to feel that the elaborate toys made for children nowadays are not nearly so good for them nor so useful in keeping them amused as the simpler things of their own childhood. That children grow tired of complex toys sooner than they did of simple ones is evident as well as that a large number of playthings encourages restlessness and craving for something new at every turn. But the deeper explanation of why modern toys are a questionable good is found in the explanation of what play really is.

Play is twofold: First the imitative action of the child whereby he does the same things on a miniature scale which he will do in earnest in after life, and second that sort of play which is purely a game, or a training of skill. Both

these are really serious factors in the youthful development, not merely a means of passing the time for restless little folk. At the earliest beginnings, way back in the history of Persia, for example, it is found that parents gave their children toy weapons that they might begin to practise skill in swordsmanship which was later to be their occupation. The games of shepherds in old days were such sports as running, stone throwing and leaping—all things which they had need of at some time or other to guard or guide their flocks, and which were made into a sport for their intervals of rest that they might acquire higher efficiency.

Mechanical devices in all homes nowadays make the mechanical toy all the less desirable for children. Children never see how anything is done. The light is turned on by a button in the wall, the meals are served ready on the table, garments are bought ready made from the shops. Of old the child in the home saw the processes of making fires, candles or filling lamps; the cooking and sewing and even weaving, all went on around him, and he had no need of special teaching in manual skill. His toys, too, were things often made by himself. He could understand their

working. The boy who makes a sling-shot to practise at a chosen mark is learning more and is really happier than the lad with the elaborate air gun with which he aims at a painted target. Boys who made their own tops, or at any rate used simple ones which they had to learn to spin by their own skill were learning more and were better pleased than the boys who own a mechanical top which they may wind with a key and watch spin without any notion as to how.

Even roller skates, so much in vogue today, are less educative than other skates. They are easier to learn to use and demand less sense of poise and balance than the others. Children who do not learn self-direction and initiative in play lose an important part of their education. The boy who has his own little garden and raises things from the beginning, either flowers or vegetables, is being taught to observe and to think. It is to be regretted that modern conditions seem to take away such opportunities of natural self-teaching from so many of the children.

Throughout the entire Word of God we are taught the sacred duty of being happy.—Dean Stanley.

JOHN RUSKIN reminds us that the word "lady" means "bread-giver" or "loaf-giver," and goes on to say: "Lord" means "maintainer of laws," and both titles have reference not to the law which is maintained in the house, nor to the bread which is given to the household; but to law maintained for the multitude, and to bread broken among the multitude. So that a lord has legal claim only to his title in so far as he is the maintainer of the justice of the Lord of lords; and a lady has legal claim to her title, only so far as she communicates that help to the poor representatives of her Master, which women once, ministering to him of their substance, were permitted to extend to that Master himself; and when she is known as he himself once was, in breaking of bread.

Swedish Feminine Dickens

Of late years the Scandinavian countries seem to have been prolific in men and women of genius in literature. One of the latest to be brought to the notice of the English-speaking public, in English translations of her works, is Selma Lagerlof, says the Minneapolis Tribune. It is accounted for her that she has more faithfully mirrored the Swedish people than any other writer, past or present. Like Dickens, she has created scenes and characters that take a more vital hold on the popular imagination than even real places and persons. All over Sweden postal cards are found representing scenes in Miss Lagerlof's "Adventures of Nils." This appears to be the book that has given her greatest popularity.

"The Wonderful Adventures of Nils" grew out of the educational needs of Sweden. It was undertaken by Miss Lagerlof at the request of the National Teachers' Association, with a view of embodying the geography and natural history of the country in such interesting form as to insure its use as supplementary reading in the schools.

New Pompeii in Tripoli

There is nothing surprising in the news that the Italians have discovered a "new Pompeii" in Tripoli. For centuries the land was in the occupation of the Romans and a magnificent civilization when then developed. The sand must be full of its remains, and we have no doubt that many temples, besides that at Ain Zara, remain "practically intact" beneath it. When or whether the Italians will be in a position to carry out extensive explorations is another question.—London Globe.

Long Island Tide Mill

An interesting old Long Island mill has been in more or less constant operation by tidal power ever since the close of the revolution. Originally power was developed through two undershot wheels, which in course of time were replaced by turbines, by which nearly 40 horsepower is developed.—Indianapolis News.

Character is this moral order seen through the medium of an individual nature.—Emerson.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

New World Wonder

Across the fields near Rome the great aqueducts of old time stretch like some ponderous creature that is stepping in elephantine stride a slow path to the city. These reminders of the old Roman engineering achievements are regarded with wonder, but what modern men are accomplishing in the same line makes the Roman aqueducts seem a trivial effort indeed. The city of New York has long discussed the possibility of bringing the delicious water of the Catskill region down to fill the city's need, but how to get it there was the great problem. At last the audacious plan of a tunnel under the Hudson, made in solid rock, if such a substratum could be found, was broached. Testing the banks a place was found at Storm King mountain where there was solid granite on both sides. Then two borings were made which seemed to show that at a depth of 1000 feet there was a belt at least 500 feet deep in which a tunnel could be cut. A

shaft over 1000 feet deep was sunk in the rock on each side of the river and then a straight tunnel 17 feet in diameter and 3000 feet long was bored connecting them. This is part of a 92-mile aqueduct which will deliver to the city 500,000,000 gallons of water a day. The last blast in the rock section was fired Jan. 30. It is called by engineers the greatest achievement of their profession next to the Panama canal.

Today's Puzzle

HIDDEN LAUNDRY ARTICLES

1. The officer's silver star chambered his circle of little folks. 2. "Star Spangled Banner" was so appropriate that it became our national hymn. 3. In Timbuktu beside the river roamed wild beast. 4. All the trees, especially the fir on the sea, stood tall and straight.

ANSWER TO PRIMAL ACROSTIC

Heart, ocean, noble, eagle, stone, trout, yeast. Honesty.

Accounts Without Books

Two men, one a stranger in New York, stopped at an uptown news stand to buy papers. The attendant was not in sight and the New Yorker placing the coppers on the stand turned to his companion and said with a show of civic pride: "That's the way we do here." Just then the newsboy appeared, and the New Yorker, probably intent on driving the lesson home, asked: "Do you ever lose anything by people taking papers?" "Sure I do," was the prompt reply. "But I know the fellows that forget." "Well, what do you do about it?" "When I get a chance I ask them to pay." "How do you get the chance?" "Well," he said smiling broadly, "here's a time—you owe me for two papers; got them last Thursday when I was on the other side." The man remembered and paid.—New York Tribune.

Real worth requires no interpreter; its every-day deeds form its blazonry.—Chamfort.

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science
Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "The Christian Science Sentinel," "The Herald of Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief.
ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class at the Post office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL

PREPAID

In the United States, Canada and Mexico:

Daily, one year.....\$5.00
Daily, six months..... 3.00
In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor will be found on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the business department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Long Distance Tel.-Back Bay 4330.
Eight Trunk Lines.

Eastern Advertising Offices, Suites 2002 and 2093 Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York city.
Western Advertising Office, Suite 750, People's Gas Building, Michigan Ave. and Adams St., Chicago.

European Bureau, Amberley House, Norfolk St., London.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, March 6, 1912

Trade Union Idea for Educators

Up to the present time education in the United States has been run on the "open shop" plan. The national idealization of education has induced an extraordinary turning toward it by youth as an aid to culture and also to success in a career. The supply of teachers, especially of women, has kept pace measurably with the institutional demand for instructors of the growing army of children, and the process of selection has not been complicated, at least in many sections of the country, by a plethora of applicants. While it is true that leading universities of the country now provide definite training for teachers such as did not exist a generation ago, and while it is true that a larger percentage than formerly of university graduates deliberately decide on a permanent career as educators and abide by their choice, it also is true that the largest percentage of youth now graduating choose business as a calling. None of the three traditional professions, not journalism, and not teaching has proved as attractive to the youth of the past decade or two as engineering or business.

These being the conditions, it is the more surprising to find a university professor now insisting that the time has come when American college and university teachers must "organize" a kind of "protective" trade union, which will exist to provide ways and means of lessening the number of teachers, of raising rates of pay and creating better economic conditions. As it is now, so this professor says, the superfluous number of teachers, constantly being sent forth by colleges and universities, is having precisely a similar result to that which excessive immigration is having on scale of payment of laborers in America. In short, the demand of the time educationally is for the "closed shop," viewing it from the standpoint of the subordinate educator, who desires a steady job and at a progressive, not a lessening, rate of pay.

That too many trustees, school boards, school superintendents and educational administrators do take the purely commercial "demand and supply" attitude when employing teachers is indisputable. Such cases of shortsightedness exist often where least suspected, and where least defensible. But, taking the country by and large, there is far less of this penny-wise, pound-foolish policy than there used to be. The status of the teacher in community life is higher relatively than it was formerly; tenure of office is based on proved merit shown in examinations, and is put above the caprice or whim of the superior official to a degree not known in early days. Increasingly do pension systems guard veteran teachers from want. Such being the trend of things it must come to pass that increasingly American youth will take up with education as a calling. But even when they do, let them abstain from an exclusive policy that would create a guild monopoly. The country is torn with strife today largely because the forces of capital and of labor have bowed down to the idol of restriction for the sake of profits by the few. American education needs no "closed shop" to enable it to compete with German efficiency.

Again the Garbage Disposal Problem

ATTENTION has heretofore been directed in these columns to the garbage disposal systems in operation at Milwaukee, Wis., and Columbus, O. In the first named city the incineration type is used, everything in the way of combustible refuse being fed to the crematories and reduced to volatile gases. This process is practically destruction. In Columbus the reduction method is employed. Here the garbage is sorted and passed through digesters, tanks and roller presses, and valuable products are obtained. Under the Milwaukee system the cost of garbage disposal to the taxpayers has been reduced from \$1.37 to 60 cents per ton, which is very satisfactory, while under the Columbus system the reduction process actually netted \$2000 a month profit for the first six months, which is more satisfactory still. It should be kept in mind that these are municipal plants.

The Milwaukee system is a long step in advance of that prevailing in the average American town and city. If it nets no profit it has reduced the cost of disposal by more than one half, and it does its work well. It is far and away ahead of the contract crematory system. The "dump" system, whether the depository be vacant land or the ocean, is not to be compared with it for cleanliness. The Columbus system, as we have seen, goes even farther; it not only saves, but makes, money for the taxpayer.

It is noticeable, however, that American communities, in the face of the demonstrated efficiency of the Milwaukee and Columbus systems, still cling, as a rule, to old, crude and frequently abhorrent methods. Take them altogether, there is probably no other way in which they are so far behind the advanced communities of Europe as in this one respect. London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna and other large cities across the Atlantic have for years been expending immense sums in experiments, with the double purpose of reducing the cost and promoting efficiency in the removal of garbage and general refuse. On the continent, the point of rescuing from the mass everything that might be useful has never been lost sight of, with the result that the plants are nearly always self-sustaining. In some instances they yield a profit.

An explanation of American backwardness and indifference is to be found in the fact that most of the towns and cities have at one time or another experimented along wrong lines and have consequently suffered disappointment. They have either erected crematories upon untested plans, or they have entered into contracts with individuals or concerns striving to introduce untried patented devices. In either case the results may have been unsatisfactory, and this is made evident by the number of disused and abandoned crematories to be found scattered throughout the country. It is perhaps true that neither Milwaukee nor Columbus has the last word to offer with relation to the solution of the garbage problem, but each appears to have something so far in advance of the method generally employed that it would pay the sister communities to look into it.

PRUDENCE, common sense, statesmanship, patriotism, justice, all the forces that make for good, might well step in and settle coal mine troubles before, rather than afterward.

A PENSION scheme for all persons connected with the Boston schools, including truant officers, janitors and clerks, obviously should be deliberately planned on that inclusive basis and contributed to by all persons affected. To give all such persons the benefits of a fund that never was planned or accumulated with the expectation that persons other than teachers would be included does not seem fair to the teachers of the city; and they have made their dissent known to the school committee. The governing board, however, not only still stands sponsor for a proposed legislative act enlarging the scope of the pension act, but also recommends that there shall be a change in the scale of benefits accruing to pensioners.

Plainly the situation with reference to the school committee and the teachers needs wise handling by persons competent to deal with both the financial and ethical aspects of the matter. A pension fund cannot increase the number of its possible beneficiaries without a corresponding increase of sources of income. Capital already acquired for payment of pensions on the basis of definitely announced maximum and minimum rates cannot either legally or equitably be dispersed according to substantially altered terms arbitrarily imposed. If there must be a larger inclusion of educator pensioners to be aided by taxpayers, why not let the fact be fairly faced and met squarely by both the school committee and the Legislature?

As for the committee's renewed warning as to the undesirability of the Legislature being forced to undergo a process of lobbying by teachers, whatever their causes may be, it is sound in its essence, however lacking in suavity in modo the warning may be. No one who has distinct memories of scenes on Beacon hill at last winter's session of the Legislature, or who knows of the inner politics back of certain moves by state and city administrative officials within a twelvemonth, cares to see the State House again made the arena of contentious bands of warring educators. Such conduct belittles the profession and can hardly have a wholesome effect on pupils or the community at large.

Formal appeals to the public and clear statements of opinions by all factions concerned are necessary. But a municipality cannot with safety permit its departmental discipline to be shattered by any incursion of "class" politics.

Porto Rican Citizenship

THE House of Representatives has passed a bill conceding a larger measure of citizenship to the inhabitants of that American dependency, Porto Rico, which was the first fruit to drop into the lap of Uncle Sam following the exclusion of Spain from Cuba. Bloodless was the process of change of political status; and free from physical forms of revolt has been the insular political situation since the entrance of American authority. But there has been justifiable irritation at the anomalous situation in which Porto Ricans have been left as to citizenship, especially when venturing to Europe or beyond and needing to claim the rights and privileges of men with a country. Congress has steadily been pressed to make an end of this grievance, and colonial governors sent from Washington, after becoming aware of the anomaly and its unfortunate effects, have seconded the Porto Rican appeals.

If the Senate is wise, we believe it will agree with the House in this effort to put an end to a state of affairs far from creditable to the United States. A Porto Rican is now as worthy of a certain and clearly defined status as a Filipino. He may, for prudential reasons, be kept from complete home rule for some time to come; Porto Rico and the Philippines may always be territorial dependencies and not constituent parts of the republic. Time will provide safe answers for these cravings. But a contemporary Porto Rican deserves to enjoy unequivocal assurance that he is an American, and that as such, wherever he may go, he will be protected in rights and privileges that go with nationality. Porto Ricans appreciate the pecuniary gains that have come to the island with American capital and enterprise. They respect American emphasis on schools, sanitation and free religion. But they crave a surety that they are of the republic that centers in Washington, albeit not a major but only a minor factor in the same.

IT MIGHT not prove a bad idea for President Taft to fix an interview with President Madero and some of the would-be presidents of Mexico on the international bridge between El Paso and Juarez, with the view of bringing about a general understanding. President Taft is still a great harmonizer.

A DECREE of the Czar has placed the Caucasus mountains in Europe instead of Asia. It will be some time, however, before this change will be noticeable in the school books of western Europe and America.

UNDER the auspices of the officials of the transmississippi congress, a propaganda is under way which aims to induce eastern tourists who now seek Europe annually to learn something of the scenic beauties and climatic advantages of the West. To promote this end an advertising crusade is under way, and it deserves to succeed. Quite properly, so it seems to an onlooker, one of the first lines of strategy to be followed must be creation of cooperative touring agencies, which will do for the American seeking to know his own land what is done so intelligently and satisfactorily for him if he plans to go either to Europe or to Asia. For many persons, with accumulated surplus permitting them to travel, something must be held out besides majestic or charming scenery at the end of the route. Travel thither must be made as comfortable and as reasonable as possible; and cares and responsibilities in connection with sightseeing must be reduced to a minimum. All this is done now by the major and minor tourist agencies that cater to foreign travelers.

The dimensions of the tourist business when personally conducted by motor are indicated by the conservative estimate that automobilists spent more than \$3,000,000 in Colorado last season. This calculation has reference only to touring parties from without the state. So patently profitable is such a form of invasion that it is not surprising that the good roads bureau of the Denver Chamber of

Boston Teachers' Pension Fund

Commerce is busy organizing an advertising campaign for the state in the belief that this will double the number of eastern automobile visitors during the coming season. What Colorado is about to do other states in due time will imitate.

The outcome of a "Seeing America" campaign, energetically and resourcefully carried on, would be not only much pecuniary gain to inhabitants of regions now far from the congested centers of population, but also a truer national unity, with better understanding between sections. New England, that for so long a time has been the mecca of summer visitors from regions South and West, should send more of its citizens as travelers beyond the Mississippi and south of Mason and Dixon's line. Such sojourning and touring would much expand the mental horizon of descendants of the Puritans and Pilgrims, precisely as the steady influx of southerners and westerners to the White mountains and the Atlantic coast each season enlarges their conceptions of nationality and of nature's varied bequest to America.

WHEN a comparatively small country is surrounded by powerful neighbors, this is sometimes thought to be a disadvantage. In the case of Uruguay, however, the encompassing proportions of Brazil to the north and Argentina to the west and south apparently work to advantage. Between these two largest countries in South America, and facing the Atlantic ocean to the eastward, Uruguay not only is able to carry on an advantageous trade along the coast of South America, but to put its exports within easy reach of the world's commerce. The port of Montevideo is assuming such dimensions that it is already disputing honors with the other leading shipping points. But with all this, Uruguayans who look ahead realize that the interior needs to be brought into closer touch with the seaboard, and in their efforts to accomplish this, the progressive men of the country are now inviting American bankers to lend a hand.

The consul-general of Uruguay at New York has recently stated that his country is now passing through a transitional stage similar in many respects to what was experienced in the American Northwest when the immense farm lands were first opened up. There is a further interesting comparison in the fact that the greater part of Uruguay consists of territory that is similar to the rolling country of Nebraska and Iowa. In view of this it is not surprising to learn that agricultural experts from that section of the United States have been engaged by Uruguayan land owners to assist in the organization of experimental agricultural stations.

Long renowned for its sheep raising and the quality and quantity of its wool, Uruguay proposes to obtain other derivatives from more extensive and intensive farm cultivation. As for the desire for more railroads, it is at least of interest to know that the first road in the River Plate countries backed by American enterprise is the Trans-Uruguayan railway, from the port of Colonia in the south to St. Louis in the north. This may be considered a good beginning, but the fact remains that Great Britain has put \$150,000,000 into Uruguayan projects as compared with \$1,000,000 on the part of the United States, aside from the \$25,000,000 involved in the construction of the latest line.

WHILE everything else has been moving, the lighthouse service of the United States government has been keeping pace with the procession, but so quietly and unostentatiously that its presence in the parade has been noticeable only to near acquaintances. In the history of modern invention, perhaps, there are no recorded achievements more interesting or relatively more important than the devices thought out and put into operation for the guidance of ships at sea. Whistling and singing and ringing buoys are not new, but they have been immensely improved in these latter days. Where the greatest progress has been made has been in the submarine signal and in the perfection of lights.

In the olden time, beacons frequently proved useless when they were most needed. They failed for lack of attention in stormy weather. In view of this certain contrivances in the new Ambrose channel of New York harbor are astonishing. For example, there is a "whistler" two miles off the entrance that weighs twenty tons, generates its own gas, and will run itself without any human attention for sixteen months. At every turn of the channel there is a ten-ton acetylene gas buoy that flashes signals constantly and that will burn day and night, without attention, for six months. There are two Pintsch lights that will operate themselves for four months.

It is not surprising, then, to learn that the "Ambrose channel outer range Staten Island (rear) light station," the Richmond Hill lighthouse, is to be equipped with a lantern that will throw a beam of light twenty-one miles out to sea, and that even this is not the best that can be done or the best that is being done. The Richmond light will be of 300,000 candlepower, of the range-lens pattern, but the Navesink electric light may be seen a mile farther. The Chapel Hill light has a range of twenty-one miles.

It requires a considerable elevation to throw a light such a great distance, and in order to find a site for the Richmond lighthouse it was necessary for the engineers to go back from the sea and into the woods of Staten Island, a distance of two and a half miles. Here the new beacon will shine out at a height of 231 feet above sea level. No longer, therefore, will the lighthouse keeper be confined to a sea-girt rock. His "lonely, isolated home" will not be buffeted by the waves. It will not be necessary for him to "brave the surf" in order to come to land or to return to his post. In the new conditions he could, indeed, be situated in the center of a busy community and receive visitors in automobiles.

IT WOULD cost a round million, it is said, to meet all the expenses attached to the sending of a regiment of the New York national guard to San Francisco in connection with the opening of the Panama-Pacific exposition. Here is where the motion picture may be used to great advantage in the interest of economy.

JUST how the fact may be used by the friends or opponents of free trade it is not for us to say, but more sugar was consumed per capita in the United States last year than ever before.

WILL Mr. Taft pledge himself that if reelected he will strive to break the extra-session habit? If so, the Chautauqua congressmen will probably think better of his candidacy.

Uruguayans Getting Busy

The New Richmond Hill Light

Seeing America First